HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 266— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Nov.	RANCHI	NALDERA	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDA	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA, COMORIN	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA, MOLDAVIA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA, NALDERA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE, CHITRAL	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA, NARKUNDA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	12 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	29th Oct.	10th Nov
*Celebes Maru	7th Nov.	10th ,,
Honolulu Maru	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Borneo Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec
Indo Maru	29th ,,	13th ,,

* Proceeds to Calcutta.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Ta Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 10th Nov.	KARAGOLA	..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	BARALA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
12th ,,	VARELA	..	Busreh via Karachi
13th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
15th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office,
6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY for a small State, knowledge of Urdu and Gujerati essential. Mahomedan Gentleman to be preferred. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 125 p.m. and according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1852, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27628

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDERGRADUATE intends serving and accompanying any person proceeding to Africa or anywhere. Please apply Box No. 800 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For Hindus only Ground floor of a flat at Chaupatty. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty Road.
C R3949

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Matunga.
S R3882.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good, will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T26897

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—FACTORY PREMISES on land, suitable for same in suburbs of Bombay about 14,000 square feet. Full particulars to:—HANSRAJ VISHRAM & Co., Dawda Mansion, New Chinch Bunder, Bombay.
N R3924

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opp. Lloyd's Bank. Join to-day. Moderate Fees.
M R3923

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE young SIKH bachelor wants SUITABLE MATCH (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 974, Bombay.
M R3854

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.

versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1—On FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 2—On SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 3—On MONDAY, the 29th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 4—On TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,308 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind Lane and bounded on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,868 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1237 Street No. 5—7—9 43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240(3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240(4), Street No. 24C Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,021 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22—2—4—6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the west by the property comprised in Lot No. 1, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the Office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys and the same can be inspected by the intending purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

27530

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass a Resolution regarding the prepparation of final accounts.

(2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd

S. D. BHEDWAR,

Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

BE it known to all concerned that

(1) Mr. Jivraj Motiram, who was a partner in our Jatha Department has willingly discontinued his said partnership with us from Kartik Sudi 1st of Samvat Year 1983, i.e., Saturday, the 6th November, 1926.

(2) Mr. AMRATLAL RATANJI, who was a working partner in our Company till Aso vadi 30th of Samvat Year 1981 and worked thereafter as an employee, has been willingly relieved from Kartik Sudi 1st of Samvat Year 1983, i.e Saturday, the 6th November, 1926

No one should therefore deal with the abovenamed two gentlemen in our name hereafter and we are not responsible for their action if they deal with them.

JETHA DEVJEE & CO.,

R3922

NOTICE

WE hereby inform the public that a warrant in the name of Messrs. CHANDULAL CHHOTALAL & CO., for goods marked EMS on the Band No. "219" dated 28th April, 1926, is LOST or MISLAID.

The undersigned has applied to the Manager of the Bombay Port Trust Docks to issue a duplicate if the original is not found within 7 days from date hereof.

CHANDULAL CHHOTALAL & CO.

R3918

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL, preferrably Sikh, well qualified and exprienced Ordinary grade 300-20-500. But higher demands by men with exceptionally high qualifications can, also, be considered. State minimum pay and earliest date of joining. Qualified European gentlemen may also apply.

Apply to:—THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Managing Committee. Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.

RANJIT SINGH.

Honorary Secretary,

Kh. College, Lyallpur

27615.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.

Tel, No, 22997.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CARGO (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER) OF THE S. S. CITY OF HARVARD.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account and risk of the underwriters:—

Ex s.s. City of Harvard.

100 Cases Baking Powder; 11 Cases Writing paper; 6 Cases Christmas Rubber Toys; 8 Cases Pomade Vaseline; 1 Case Hosiery; 70 Bales old newspapers; 1 Case Dental Cream; 1 Case Hardware; 1 Case Lock Washers; 2 Cases Bicycle Horns; 3 Cases Flash Lights; 1 Case Push Buttons, 2 Cases oil cloth; 1 Case blocks; 2 Cases Cotton oil cloth.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable made to order furniture by John Roberts and others, also Jacobean furniture, grandfather's clock, English brass clocks, roll top table, electric vaccum cleaners, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Ashmore House," Cumballa Hill, Peddar Road, valuable and handsome made to order furniture by John and Roberts and others also Jacobean furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, Jacobean dining table, chairs, mirror back side board, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Persian carpets, "Timekeepers Watch" by S. Smith and Sons, London, table ornaments, rich pictures in frame, one handsome grandfather's clock, chiming quarter, half and hour on Westminster gong, English brass clocks, one electric vaccum cleaner in perfect order, roll top office table, handsome triple mirror door almyrahs (joondas), dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, child's large rocking horse, cooking stove and utensils, meatsafe, store cupboards, ice box, water filter, etc., the property of A. Dunn, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & COY.

By Appointment to H. E. the VICEROY of India AND H.E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay

V. V. WAGH

SCULPTOR

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK & DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

Depilatory Soap.

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,

For terms apply to :—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

aksha14, Ii Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN

PRESENTS

WESLEY BARRY

IN

'THE PRINTER'S DEVIL'

(6 REELS)

A picture with a real story, Fast action, Big moments, Strong Drama, Infectious Comedy

"FELIX ON THE FARM"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME : 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEW YEAR'S SELECTED PROGRAMME.

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S PICTURE

THUG OF DELHI

A story of love, adventure and intrigue at every scene.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS

THUG of DELHI

DAILY AT 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & Holiday, extra show at 3 P.M

COMMENCING FROM SAT. 6TH

at

CROWN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

THIS WEEK

Kohinoor Film Co's. Jewel

HIRJI KAMDAR

Daily at 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.

Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

Accommodation will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the **M.C.C. Matches** from the 30th November to 18th December 1926 both days inclusive. Admission Tickets can be had ON CASH PAYMENT only from the undersigned at the office at the following rates, on and from the 10th November 1926 between 8 to 9 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.

GENTLEMEN

Class	Rows No.	SEASON TICKETS Members	Non-Members.
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
2nd	3, 4 and 5	,, 15-0	,, 20-0
3rd	Remaining	,, 7-8	,, 12-8
		DAILY TICKETS.	
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
2nd	3, 4 and 5	,, 2-0	,, 3-0
3rd	Remaining	,, 1-8	,, 2-0

All Seats are Reserved Seats.

LADIES.

Special separate Reserved 1st Class accommodation available for ladies at the following rates.

Season Ticket Rs. 10. Daily Ticket Rs. 2.

Member's Children will be charged at the same Rate as Members.

P. R. PALVIE,
D. S. KALEWAR,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 5th November, 1926.

To Advertise Your Goods

IN THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS TO GAIN

adequate return for the money You Pay.

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WEATHER REPORT.

DEPRESSION OFF MALABAR.

SIMLA, November 8.

The depression off South Malabar has apparently moved to the neighbourhood of Minicoy and may still intensify. A western disturbance is passing eastwards through Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and South East Madras and Local in Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred on the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Cochin 2 inches Pamban and Kodaikanal 1½ and Negapatam ¾.

Forecast:—Decrease in the South of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th November 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.954 inches (.017 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.866 " (.048 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.019
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 63.8 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (3°1. above normal.
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (0.7 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent/
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 62 "
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E
Velocity " " 1 mile per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 176 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 4.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 8TH NOVEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorde at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 8th November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts and clear elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was slightly below normal in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the central parts and the minimum lower over most of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Sind and parts of Rajputana. Temperature was locally below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual on the Kathiawar coast and the minimum lower in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual except in the north-east. Minimum temperature was appreciably below normal in most parts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal over the whole area and the minimum in central parts. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 91.2 deg (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 74.4 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature was normal except at Malegaon, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The northeast monsoon has become less active on the Coromandel coast. The unsettled conditions off Malabar are apparently passing away westwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Calicut 0.66 inches, Cochin 2.24 inches, Trivandrum 0.24 inches and Negapatam 0.76 inches.

Forecast.—Decrease in Malabar.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 8

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 70/0/0.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 70/0/0.
Alizarine 20 per cent I.P. Rs. 70/0/0.
Alizarine 20 per cent Pig Pac Rs. 61/0/0
Napthol A.S. Rs. 6/0/0.
Napthol A.S.B.S Rs. 7/0/0.
Scarlet Rs. 2/8/0.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/8/0.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/12/0.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/8/0.
Malachite Green Rs. 3/8/0.
Indigo Rs. 1/15/0.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs 1/9/0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3/6/0.
Chrysophinine Rs. 5/0/0.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/2/0.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/11/0.

WHY CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

When the bowels fail to act regularly and freely, the body is quickly poisoned by waste products, and the skin is disfigured by pimples, blotches, boils and other eruptions. Delay is dangerous, but no matter how far the trouble has progressed relief can always be obtained by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. Chemists supply these at 14 annas per box, and one box invariably proves sufficient to overcome the most stubborn case.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.
S S Nirvana, Shillinglaw, Melborne.
S S Celebes Maru, Lakeya, Kobe.
S S Widenfels, Hospier, Karachi.
S S Drachenfels, Muller, Hamburg.
S S Chybassa, Keynes, Rangoon.

Nov. 8

LOADING.

Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Zayani for Busreh.
Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.
Steamer Dara for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.

S S Nirvana:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nirvana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Celebes Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Wildenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Wildenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Drachenfels:—The L. Edwrd Ltd., steamer Drachenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Chybassa:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, November 8.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aquileia 4,086 Genoa 10/11 M Italiana.
5 Karagola 3,647 Durban 10/11 M. M. and Co.
11 Hoogkerk (s) 3,170 tons Karachi 12-11 Agents E D Sassoon and Co.
12 Mandala 5,190 Karachi 10/1 M M and Co
14 Zamba Maru 3,053 Kobe, 12/11 N. Y. K.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cape Ortegal 3,136 Calcutta 10/11 Scindia Co.
3 Barela 1877 Busreh 10.11 M M and Co.
8 Celebes Maru 4,262 Calcutta 10/11 O. S. Kaisha.
10/11 Chybassa 4,022 NF., NF, M M and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

C/R Indus Maru 2,709 Calcutta O S Kaisha.
P Nirvana 8,760 NF., 10/11 M. M. and Co.
P Zayani 2,627 Busreh NF, H S Shustry.

EXPORT.

Nov. 8.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—55 bags raw cotton, J Meyer and Co; 2460 cwt. groundnut oil cake, J Perman and Co; 50 bags cottonfly, C Peraj and Co; 55 bags cottonfly, M Chandulal and Co; 2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros; 55 bags cottonfly, C Peraj and Co.

S S Elysm for Barcelona.—100 bags raw cotton, F F Campbell and Co, Ltd.

For Marseilles: 1000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co, Ltd.

S S Hogkerk for Stockholm:—10 cwt cardamums, M Gandhi.

For Hamburg:—39 cwt.casein, L Ebrahimji; 3 cwt groundnut oil cake, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Copenhegan:—10 cwt. Cardamams R S Tata and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2160 cwt linseed oil cake L Ebrahimji; 575 cwt linseed oil cake, S Bannister and Co, Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—6 cwt cardamum seed, S Kanji and Co.

S S Aquiliea for Genoa:—10 tons old iron ascles, K M. Nathoo; 200 tons old cast iron, K M Nathoo; 13000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bags raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—220 bags raw cotton K. Devachand.

For Piraeus.—1600 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool.—50 bags hemp, F F Campbell and Co, Ltd, For Dunkirk:—18600 cwt linseed and 5060 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S India for Genoa:—12 tons iron scrape, M T Amratlal.

S S Widentels for Rotterdam:—6060 cwt mowrah seed, E D Sassoon and Co, Ltd. 8060 groundnuts and 2000 linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—2000 cwt F linseed, 4060 groundnuts, 1000 castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 205 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 500 tons mananese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld., 50 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

S S Mandala for Dunkirk.—55 bags raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—300 bags raw cotton, J Devjee and Co; 150 bags raw cotton, G V Lunke, 800 bags raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld.

For Shanghai: 350 bags raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

From Moji:—200 tons rails, N B Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—cases sandlewood, M B Kaisha Ld.

For Hongkong:—325 cwt gum arabic, 90 cwt dry fruits, E Virjee and Co.; 24 cwt kismis, N C Bhesania and Co; 35 cwt buffolo piskers, dry fruits, D H Bharucha; 77 cwt red raisins, H M A Shirazi; 88 cwt kismis, J Jeewan and Co; 87 cwt sharkfins, 18 cwt fish maws, R D Lanji and Co.

For Shanghai:—315 bags raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—700 bags raw cotton L K Vusenjse and Co; 700 bags raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ld.

IMPORT.

Nov. 8.

S S Clan Macfadyen from Manchester, Agents J Finlay and Co. Ld.

From Manchester:—230 cases cotton and 203 bags woolens. 195 cotton and art. 33 cases silk yarn, 254 cases cotton and art 121 bags silk piecegoods, 12 bags cotton and woolen gents, 287 bags old newspaper, 18 trusses cotton rope, 12 trusses cotton banding, 12 cases cotton and art silk, 7 cases dyed brocades, 7 cases hollands, 8 cases bobbins and shuttles, 10 cases mill boards, 69 cases and 6 cwts paper; 18 cases buffalo pickers; 40 drums caustic soda; 20 drums silicate of soda; 200 kegs and 4 casks dye; 17D/bags corn starch, 20 D/bags picking sticks; 75 bundles boot protectors; 12 cases leather belting, 49 cases and 100 cases soap; 2012 bundles steel hoops, 12 cases card clothing; 113 cases window glass; 200 S/bags bicarbonate of soda, 1250 S/bages soda ash soda; 20 kegs mercine glaze; 420 casks china clay, 70 drums bleaching powder, 60 sk/cps. tiles, 18 I drums and 3 cases lubricating oil.

From Glasgow:—246 cases cottons, 48 cases cotton and art silk; 49 cases sewing cotton on reels and balls, 105 and 24 bales cotton and art silk piecegoods; 48 bales cotton yarn; 111 cases wine; 15 cases rum; 200 cases beer; 349 cases whisky; 100 drums sanitary fluid; 26 drums boiler compound; 17 cases and 3 bundles and 3 casks stoves; 50 bags old newspaper, 60 kegs paint, 300 pieces C I cesterns, 786 pieces acid jars, 22 bundles bars, 20 cases soap.

From Glasgow:—10 cases healds and reeds 30 single welded tubes, 8 bales paper.

From Liverpool:—62 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods, 8 cases cottons, 11 cases bocks, 11 cases biscuits, 19 cases toffee and chocolate, 19 cases bobbins, 52 pieces springs, 16 pieces bench sices, 360 casks china clay, 20 D/bags ghee, 24 bundles crucibles, 666 bundles G P sheets, 2188 bundles G C sheets. 24 sk/cp tiles, 25 sk/cp zinc tanks, 85 sk/cp copper plates, 12 sk/cp and 21 pieces sanitary ware, 19 boxes, 31 S/bags, 22 pieces and 11 cases tyres, 2118 cases, 15 bundles soap, 50 bundles channel pipes, 42 bundles 76 packages motor tyres covers tubes etc. 10 boxes elect cable, 34 brass leup alum. 37 D/bags bucklers, 61 cases ginning sundries, 13 cases perfumed spirit, 57 cases glass, 502 cases vegetable products, 10 cases glycerine, 14 cases looms, 11 cases rubber toys, 150 bags America cotton, 100 bags old newspaper, 62 boxes auto tyres and tubes, 12 boxes canvas shoes, 12 bags bolts and nuts.

S S Karagola from Durban, Agents, M M and Co.:—

From Durban.—968 tons coal, 17 boxes gold coins, 7 cases preserves, 13 nos empty drums.

From Delegoa Bay:—1 case billord chalk.

From Daressalaam:—160 bags mangrove bark, 734 bags bajree, 14 bundles old walat. 11 bundles old zinc lead brass and copper, 18 ceses files, 369 files ingot zinc, 44 nos. ingot antimony, 73 pieces ivovry, 877 bags cotton.

From Zanzibar:—3018 B/Ger bottles cloves 22 B/Ger old brass copper lead and zinc, 59 bags betelnuts, 6 bags, 1 let cuddies, 70 pieces ebony wood.

From Kinbudine:—30 bags empty bottles. 50 gum, 1825 potatos 350 bundles cowries, 16 bundles shells, 1691 bags cotton,

S S Havildar from Calcutta, Agents T Morrison and Co., Ld.—

From Calcutta:—56 drums linseed oil, 20 drums coal pitch, 6 drums turpentine, 5 drums veedal transgear, 119 drums, 507 kegs paint, 80 kegs red lead, 3 drums, 5 cases special lubor, 15 bags printing paper, 75 bags hessian cloth, 219 coils manella rope, 10 coils coir rope, 28 coils yellow rope, 103 drums lubricating oil, 42 drums denaturant, 174 drums small empty, 120 bags plastic boiler coney, 6 cases murdesing. 552 bags raw cotton, 50 bags jute twine, 96 bags gunnies.

From Madras:—179 Bohras goat hair, 175 cases motor oil, 45 bundles hing, 139 bags wool.

From Cuddalore:—2 bundles cotton yarn waste.

From Tuticorin:—25 bags senna leaves, 38 bundles chank beam.

From Cochin.—120 kollis hooked shells, 208 bundles coir rope, 30 bundles packing mats.

From Calicut:—18 bags cotton waste 15 chests, 114 H/ch tea,

Pondicherry:—18 bundles cotton yarn waste.

For London/Madras 10 cases medicine.

GLOBE CINEMA.

"Maciste" in "The Lions' Cage." is now being shown at the Globe Cinema, and is drawing bumper houses.

Karl Pommers readily presents to the imagination all the traditions of such master showmen as Guillaume. Schumann and other famous men of this vocation. After thirty years of hard work and of continuous brilliant success, he reaches the ideal of his dreams and is universally acknowledged to be the King of Showmen, his Circus being three times as larger as the Empire and more gorgeous than the Alhambra.

Pommers secures his magnetic attractions—his artists and animals—from all quarters of the globe: American dancing girls, Russian and Hungarian half breeds, Soudanese acrobats. Moroccan donkeys, Italian trapeze gymnasts, English clowns, dwarf ponies and camels. He entrusts Maciste, with a difficult and dangerous hunting expedition in Africa. Every evening the electric light advertisements of Pommer's World's Circus are like the wonders of the Arabian Nights. Vo ily each show is an entrancing feast for the eye with its fantastic profusion of lights and arrangement of colour effects. You will see an alternation of feminine charms with the expansion and contraction of powerful masculine muscles, a pageant of half naked and plumed girls of strange beauty, music-hall stars, jugglers, jockeys, ecuyeres and contortionists, parades never seen before, impetuous troups of clowns, equestrian phantasies, startling and dangerous acrobatic feats bringing one to a state of subtle and delicious intoxication.

The leading lady, idolised by the public is an ecuyere, the Senorita Sarah. When clad in her close fitting riding habit which accentuates the perfect curves of her figure, she appears in the arena under the scintillating caress of the electric searchlights, and her large eyes, keen yet full of soft expression of a Sevillan beauty, slowly sweep round the audience, a thrill of desire pervades everybody.

SHARE BAZAR.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened weak and prices showed a decline of Rs. 2 to 5 in active shares. Dyeings opened at 857 and closed at 847 showing a drop of Rs. 15 on the last close. Century decline Rs. 3/- and closed at 660. Fazals opened at 861 and closed at 853. Nagpurs also dropped about Rs. 11. Tata Hydros opened unchanged but closed easy at Rs 1011. Trams also ruled quiet and lost Rs. 3. Tata Ordinary shares opened slightly lower and closed at Rs. 59-4-0. Government Securities do not show any important and kept quiet Throughout the whole day, the under business was passing and with practical no new business so weak holders were liquidating their purchases. There is very little inclination to take new risks and the undertone is quiet.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	£0	2½	74
Baroda	£0	4	86 8
Central Co-operative.	£0	7½	67
Central	25	1½	28 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	83
Imperial	500	40	1502 8
Imperial Contributory	'125	10	372 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	19 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	26 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	100
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	102 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	300
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 12
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	920
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.o.	147
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.o.	112
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	99
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.o.	690
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	165
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11 8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	77 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	691 4
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	127 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	3-8	61
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1011 4
Tata Hydro-Elec P.	1,000	7 p.o.	970
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	578 12
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	785
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press ..			435
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	330
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1075
Indian Cotton.. ..	120	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	600	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	600
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	650
Volkart U.P	500	40	600
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	216 4
Madras United ..	250	15	515
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	80	1830
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	82 8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	281 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	496 4x
Phoenix	100	10	366 4
Premier	100	..	32 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540
Sholapur	1,000	450	6200
Simplex	250	..	127 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	478 12
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	121 4
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2180
Vishnu P.	500	35	680
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	75	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	510
B. Burma T. Corporation New	90	3	135
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh.	8 0-4-0	5 10
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	112 8
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	60	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	74 12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	197 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	59 4
Thacker	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	33
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.o.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	1y	21 xc.
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 4
MILLS			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	407 8
Ajllance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	6
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	847 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P	250	7 p.o.	170
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	85
Century	100	20y	360
Central India O. ..	100	16	511 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o.	445
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	125
Coorla	100	..	125
Crescent	100	4	170
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	630
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1-0-6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	24
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	853 12
Finlay	100	nil	126 4
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	610
Globe	100	..	30
Gokak	100	5	105
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1035 8
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	347 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		93
Kilachand	25	..	3
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5725
Madhava Scindia ..	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	110

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

	Bombay, November 5			
Ahmedabad	—	..	..	407-8
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	307
Bombay Dyeing	857-8	857-8	847-8	847-8
Century				360
Central India ..	517-8	517-8	511-4	511-4
Colaba Land ..				128
Crescent	—			170
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	861-4	861-4	851-4	5312
Finlay	..	..	..	125
Globe				25
Gokak	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	175
Indore Malwa ..				347-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1145
Madhowjee ..				11 0
Mathuradas ..	..			110
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	108-12
New Great ..	288-12	288-12	281-4	281-4
Pearl	507-8	507-8	493-12	496-4
Pabany				210
Phoenix	..	..	..	367 8
Simplex	..	..	..	120
Swadeshi				468-12
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	121-4
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				216-4
Bombay Steam ..	..			165
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	19 4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	26-12
Indian Cement ..	..			100
Katni Cement Ord.	..			102-8
Shivrajpur ..	..	..		46-12
Tram Co. Ord.	123-12	123-12	127-8	127-8
Tata Hydro	1022-8	1022-8	1008 12	1011-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	61-8	61-8	53-12	54-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def	210	210	197-8	197-8
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent			..	77-5-0
Govt. paper 5 per cent			..	103-4-0

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/7.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928 (Tax Free). Rs. 107/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

1954 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 113/8.

1929-49 6 per cent. Municipal 104.

Tone of Market:— Quiet with more sellers.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AT AHMEDNAGAR.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

This National Institution has been run for the last six years by a band of enthusiastic and patriotic young men, whose sole object is to serve the city and through it the country without any consideration for caste or creed or party politics. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, Gangadharrao Deshpande and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu etc., have visited the school and some of them have presided at the annual prize distribution functions and have expressed their entire satisfaction for its efficient and economical management.

It is a High School with 115 boys on its roll, most of whom are free students. Besides regular studies, spinning is compulsary and vocational training such as carpentry, composing, Typing and accounting are tought by qualified teachers.

All efforts have been made to make the school self-supporting. The teachers, despite their slender means, have put in their little savings and started a small Printing Press and a Co-operative Stores for the benefit of the school. The income is not adequate to meet the expenses. If the school gets a donation of Rs. 8,000, it can run the Press and the Stores so remuneratively as to make the school permanently self-supporting. The management does get some support locally and from some Bombay friends to meet a portion of the current expenses. But they infinitely prefer to concentrate their attention on their own work, and leave off begging every now and then. Hence this effort.

We therefore, appeal to our Countrymen to help this National Institution, which is doing splendid work in a famine-stricken district like Ahmednagar in a silent and selfless manner. Countrymen, pray lend your support.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Messrs. Laxmidas Ravaji Tersi; Jaisukhalal K. Mehta; Gangadhar Balkrishna Deshpande; R. H. Bandkamkar; Jivaraj Gokuldas Nensi; Perinbai D. S. capt. N. C. Kelkar; M. R. Jayakar; Bart. Velji Lakhamsi Nappu; Narayan Damodar Saverkar; and B. F. Bharucha.

GOVERNMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The bulk of the correspondence in the Press and the recent discussions in the Central and Local legislatures on the question of middle-class unemployment has at last aroused the Government of Bombay, who have now instructed the officer in charge of the Labour Department to collect information on the question. Public bodies, Government and semi-government offices and educational institutions are invited to co-operate with the Government to make the inquiry a success. Government have honestly admitted that a similar attempt made by them last year was, in the absence of effective ways and means, a failure. The methods suggested this time also are somewhat inadequate. If Government are really serious about the inquiry they ought to give to their scheme wide publicity through the Press as well as through attractive wall-posters—as much attractive as Development Scheme wall-posters at least, if not more. Government also ought to with the co-operation of public bodies, open sufficient suitable centres all over the city and its suburbs where men can conveniently go and fill in the required forms and hand them over to the officer in charge of the centre. Will Government do it?—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The All-India Oriental Conference ended and as a result of the deliberations, a permanent organisation for holding regular conferences has been established, and it has been decided to hold the next conference at Lahore.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—PRE-BUREAU MARKET.

LOCAL:—OFFICES SELLERS

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Private Cables:—

New York on the 5th inst. May highest 12.91 (11.42 a.m.) Lowest 12.77 (10.09) Members of the New York Cotton Exchange average estimate of crop is 1,79,12,000 Bales.

Harvest retarded by rains late last week; Good trade demands under the market; favour buying on reactions.

New York 6th inst. May highest 12.81 (11-54 a.m.). Lowest 12.74 (10-56 a.m.).

Messrs. Stern and Co.—Based on the average of various private estimates, the Government estimate has been forecast as follows:—

Crop 1,76,69,000 Bales.

New York—Market steady owing to scale down buying by trade.

AMERICANS:—

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The New York market does not show any new feature worth to note. The 9th Bureau Report will be issued to-day in New York along with the ginning report made upto the 1st inst. Private estimates received so far have appeared in these columns and the market is awaiting the said reports.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a slight drop of 1 to 2 points, our market opened Rs. 2/- below previous close. At the opening several offices came forward as sellers and in the absence of buyers, prices registered a further drop of Rs. 3/-. At this level the market ruled steady and the Marwari sessions closed as under:—

Broach Apl/May 248/8, 248/8, 245/8, 245/8.

Oomra Dec/Jan 235, 235, 232, 232.

Oomra March 233, 233, 230/4, 230/4.

Bengal Dec/Jan 200, 200, 199, 199.

Bengal March 200, 200, 199, 199.

SEWRI MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened 3 points lower but in the following cable it showed improving tendency. Our market opened steady but with some commission houses buying closed a shade better. To-morrow the local market will remain open for forward business upto 3 p.m.

Broach Apl/May 245, 245 3/4, 245, 245 3/4.

Oomra Dec/Jan 231 1/2, 232, 231 1/2, 232.

Oomra March 230 1/2, 231, 230 1/2, 231.

Bengal Dec/Jan 200, 200, 199 1/2, 200.

Bengal March 200, 200, 199, 200.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 8, 1926.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		1,797	8,922
Centra India		6,273	8,794
Barsi and Nagar	135	575	1,357
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..		110	201
Berar		1,728	4,431
Central Provinces ..		616	2,033
Total Oomras ..	135	11,099	25,738
Dholera	155	2,674	8,077
N.W. Provinces	133	2,825	13,618
Rajputana		5,493	2,000
Sind-Punjab ..	23	2,943	7,851
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		5,553	11 265
Westerns-Northerns ..		6,861	5,226
Cocoanada		202	1,290
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	37	4,237	6,214
Persian		1,879	1,035
American	4225	2 ,831	138
Egyptian and African ..	1,401	13,804	18,926
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		..	..
Total	5,113	78,478	1,01,380

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st. Sept. to 28th. Yesterday	This year	Oct. Last year
Europe	440	39,382	59,901
Japan & China ..	1,350	14,303	43,163
Coast Ports		2,070	3,794
Up-country by Rail. ..		17,812	1,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		810	9,129
Total	1,790	74,377	1,17,017

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Receipts of various products into Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 3rd November, 1926.

	cwts.
Wheat	8.089
Linseed	6,400
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	82
Gingellyseeds	1.646
Groundnuts	16.465
Castorseed	6.752
Rice	8.176
Myrabollams	3.854
Cottonseed	190
Mowraseed	403
Gram	1,377
Joowar	55
Bajree	1,717
	tons.
Coal	3,017

OLD CROP.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Broach M. G. Fine	275/285
Bengal M. G. F. G.	205/215
Khandeish	180/220
Akola/Khamgaon.	215/240
Nagpur	235/270
Jalna/Aurangabad	190/220
Sanavad/Khandwa	210/230
Punjab/American	290/305
Adoni	200/225
Bijapur	200/235
Bagalkot	225/245
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur	285/315

LIVERPOOL WEELY COTTON STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending. Bales.
Total in Sight	7,485,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	360,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	44,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	5,493,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	454,000
Total Sales	44,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton, Stock	8,000
East Indian Cotton, Forwarded	400
East Indian Cotton, Actual Export	100
American Cotton Afloat	331,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	3.000
Total Afloat	437,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton	435,000

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, November 6.

	To-day's price. Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, spot.	1/8-1/2 Seller.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot.	1/8-5/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb. spot.	1/8-3/8 Seller.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot.	1/8-5/8

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 6.

	To-day's price.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), spot,	16-9/16

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

B. C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32 20th Nov.
Bank's buying T.. T. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 Jan/Feb.
NEW YORK:
Bank's selling T. T. 278 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 276 1/2.
Bank's buying D. D. 275 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 270 1/2.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D. D. 1020.
Bank's buying D. D. 1100.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 115.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T. T. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 132 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D. D. 131 1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's seling D D 165 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D. D. 157 3/4.
JAVA:—
Bank's buying D. D. 89 5/8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.84 7/8 6th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 11/32 6th inst.
London—Paris 145.25 6th inst.
London Belgium 34.82 6th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 6th inst.
London—Italy 113.00 6th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Gold £4 4 11½ 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/4 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/8 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/4 cts. 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 13/16 per cent. 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 29/32 per cent 6th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent
3 mos 2 per cent.
6 mos 3 per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Sovereigns Ready 13/9/0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/9/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/13.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 57/10/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 57/7/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 56/5/0.

London Nov. 6.

Bar gold ready, S. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready, d 24/12.
Silver forward, 24/6.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Uncertain but at present steady. India bought cash and sold forward. Bears covering stock very small hence rise.

CROP REPORT

PUNJAB.

Amritsar.—Cotton arrivals increasing daily.

Ferozepore.—Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Multan.—Cotton pickings continue. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed, Jamba sell and barley sowings completed.

Delhi.—Cotton picking general; supplies increasing. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra.—Cotton arriving in small quantities Food grains doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cotton arriving in small quantities Food grains sowing has made fair progress. Linseed, wheat, rapeseed and barley being sown.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar.—Cotton arrivals commenced.

BERAR.

Amraoti.—Cotton plants ready for picking; cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cotton arrivals commenced. Rain much needed generally for rabi sowings.

KHANDESH.

Dhulia.—Cotton picking general. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

BROACH.

Broach.—Cotton plants making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Cotton sowings not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton picking commenced.

SHOLAPUR.

Barsi.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Sholapur.—Crop prospects generally good.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF S. MONTAGU & CO.

LONDON, October 20.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 13th instant amounted to £152,578,020, as compared with £153,285,935 on the previous Wednesday.

India and the trade took only a small portion of the £945,000 Bar Gold available this week in the open market, the remainder being bought on account of the Continent.

The fall in the German exchange to below parity has resulted in considerable quantities of gold being exported to that country, though naturally the margin of profit is a small one.

At the moment of writing the exchange with New York is close to the export point.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last letter:—

Received		Withdrawn
October 14th	£nil	£12,000
October 15th	nil	30,000
October 16th	nil	149,000
October 18th	500,000	23,000
October 19th	nil	6,000
October 20th	nil	418,000

The receipt by the Bank on the 18th was from South Africa in the form of sovereigns The bulk of the withdrawals was again in the form of bar gold for the Continent; the destinations of the £90,000 sovereigns were as follows:—India £35,000 Holland £31,000 and Switzerland £24,000. The net withdrawal from the Bank of England during the week under review was £138,000 thus decreasing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £8,991,000 and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £2,604,000.

Advice from New York states that a shipment of 2,000,000 dollars gold is reported to be on the way there from Japan.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 13th inst were:—

Imports.

British West Africa	£28,549
British South Africa	666.735
Other countries	32
	£695,316.

Exports.

Germany	£554,012
Netherlands	48,340
France	85,835
Switzerland	47,142
Austria	72,000
British India	10,006
Other countries	9,900
	£827,229

SILVER.

During the week prices have fallen with rapidity. The weakness of the China exchanges has been very marked, and silver was sold on China account every day. The amount would have been larger had not the price dropped below limits imposed upon unexecuted selling orders. Some Indian bear operators seized the opportunity of closing contracts, but the main portion of Indian bear sales remains open in expectation of still lower quotations. Bears, therefore, failing some important fresh factor such as an unexpected coinage demand, are favourably placed.

In other words, if the world's production is sold in advance by Bears, producers must keep pace with the fall, or sit on their output, which, with world markets depressed by the Indian Currency Commission's report, can hardly fetch a profit. The fact that there is a premium of 1/4d on cash silver—a larger difference than has obtained for a long time—shows how the support of the market is mostly owing to the bear position.

When the Wall Street Journal refers to a possibility of the "release of the huge hoards stored away in India privately for centuries back and which is estimated to total at least 4,000,000,000 ounces", it is a sign that America is seriously perturbed at the silver situation, although the private holdings of the Indian people are by no means likely to be affected. A succeeding paragraph states "The matter of placing the rupee on a gold basis in India was to come before the parliaments of both nations in the early part of next year to be decided upon, and foreign nations cared little as to what manner American mines were effected.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 13th instant were:—

Imports.

Mexico	£212,656
Other countries	4,281
	£216,337

Exports.

Germany	£61,870
British India	160,035
Other countries	24,435
	246,340

The Government of India has cancelled five crores of securities in the paper currency reserve which accords with the recommendation of the Indian Currency Commission.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

There is very little business passing in the local Yarn Market either for ready or forward. There is no confidence in present prices and local mills and Japanese import houses are eager sellers. The quotations given below are more or less nominals as there is no turnover of the business.

LOCAL YARN:—
No. 6 1/2 Rs. 0-5-3 to 0-5-9 per lb.
JAPANESE YARN:—
No. 32 Rs. 0-13-3 per lb.
No. 40 Rs. 1-0-6 per lb.
No. 2/42 Rs. 1-0-3 per lb
No. 2/64 Mercerised Rs. 17-12-0 per bundle
No. 2/84 Mercerised Rs 26-0-0 per bundle.
Some forward business is booked at Rs. 23-8-0 for 2/84 Mercerised.
ENGLISH YARN:—
32 Water 0-12-6.
40 Water 1-2-6.
2/42 English 1-0-0.
2/80 Grey Rs. 1-13-6.
2/60 Grey Rs. 1-9-6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The linseed market kept easy and closed at Rs. 9-10-9 for may delivery.

The Wheat market presented a bearish appearance and on general selling prices registered a low level. The undertone is easy.

January delivery Rs. 7-15-3.
May delivery Rs. 7-6-3.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The market kept steady but with very little business. In the absence of any important business, prices do not show any important change and the quotations are as under:—

Healds 15/40S-32 to 56s. Rs. 0/15/9.
Healds 15/40 £-28s Rs 2/2.
Reeds steel 32 to 56s. Rs. 0/2/4.
Reeds steel 28s. Rs. 0/3/6.
Elastic Healds Rs. 19/8.
Wire Healds Rs. 3.
Cloth Roller 16 oz. Kenion Rs. 7/14.
Cloth Roller 18 oz. Kenion Rs. 8/12.
Flannel Sizing Plain 66 Kenion Rs. 3/4.
Flannel Sizing Twill 66 Kenion Rs. 3/6.
Flannel Sizing Plain 12 Kenion Rs. 3/10.
Flannel Sizing Twill 72 Kenion Rs. 3/12.
Bandings card-rim scroll Rs. 1/1.
Bandings Tubular No. 2s. Oldham Rs. 1/12.
Bandings Tubular No. 3s. Oldham Rs. 1/16/6.
Bandings Spindle 3 ply. Oldham Rs 1/4/6.
Kape Lambeth 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 Rs. 1/10/6.
Kape Kenion 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 Rs. 1/12.
Pickers No. 4 English Rs. 55, Rs. 65.
Picking Narda hairy Rs. 1/13/6.
Bobbins Slubbings Japan Rs. 24/8.
Bobbins Rovings Japan Rs. 17/8.
Bobbins Conial 5" Jap Rs. 6
Bobbins Ring 6" Japan Rs. 8.
Bobbins Weft 5 3/8" Japan Rs 5/8.
Bobbins Weft 6" Japan Rs 6/4.
Bobbins Slub Skwers Rs. 10/8.
Bobbins Rovings Skwers Rs. 9.
Fillets Emery Rs. 0/2/3.
Fillets Cylinder Doffer Rs. 0/7/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 8.

KHADI:—	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile		
Century	,,	0 11 0
Jacob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Appollo	,,	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 14 6
Century 6404-3705	,,	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 15 0
Phoenix	,,	0 14 6
Pabaney (Poolmala)	,,	0 14 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 0
David Mill	,,	0 15 0
Appollo	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 6
Appollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 6
Globe	,,	0 13 6
Rachael	,,	0 13 6
Palkhi	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 0
Textile	,,	0 14 0
Century	,,	0 13 6
Maher	,,	0 13 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 16 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 14 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 14 0
Jamshed	,,	3 14 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 0
Appollo David	,,	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	,,	1 1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	,,	0 15 6
Mahel	,,	0 15 6

Remarks:—Market dull.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP BUREAU REPORT.

Estimated Crop Bales.

(THROUGH COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.)

New York 8th. Nov.

Today's fortnightly Bureau Report is as under:—

Estimated Crop Bales 1,79, 18,000
Ginned Bales..... 1,12, 00,000

Previous Bureau Reports.

	23 July	9 Aug.	21 Aug.	7 Sept	23 Sep.	8 Oct.	25 Oct.
Condition ..	70.7	69.8	63.5	59 6	59.5	61.3	
Estimated Crop ..	15370000	15621000	15248000	15166000	15810000	16627000	17454000
Ginned. ..		47749	182000	695000	2511000	5539000	8722000

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 8th November 1926

Receipts for the week ending Nov. 4 1926.

	1926. Bales.	1925 Bales.
Bengals	570	9572
Oomras	464	9991
Dholleras	610	2953
Broach	..	..
Southerns	1201	483
Persians	..	188
Americans	4711	..
Egyptians	58	..
E. Africans	1875	1296
Other sorts		10
Total	9489	24493

Exports for the week ending Nov. 4

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	1861
China	..
Japan	..
Coast Ports	612
Total ..	2473
Afloat in Harbour	
Europe	1962
China, Japan and Coast Ports	6152
Total ..	8114

Rsceipts from 1st Sept. to 4th Nov

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
78671	109294	57758	87122	65904

Exports from 1st Sept. to 4th Nov.

	1926	1925	1924
United Kingdom	215	6015	1486
Continent ..	42027	58281	25285
China	700	610	3100
Japan	13503	48468	103831
Coast Ports ..	2682	3794	4652
U. S. A.	1	50	..
Total	58128	117218	138354

	1923	1922
	32979)	98904
	134867)	
	12405	1505
	83322	119489
	4403	5473
	..	..
Total	267976	225371

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 4th Nov. 1926, 20,600 Bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 4th Nov. 1926, 1,70,856 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporterss, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th Nov. 1926, 2,48,177 Bales.

Note.—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully; from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships' manifests.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

General Voting for Bombay Council: Public Holiday.

Voting for Bombay City South: (1) Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, (3 stations, one for "A" Ward and two for "C" Ward); (2) Wilson College, Chowpatty for "D" Ward.

Voting for Bombay City North: (1) the old Common Prison, Jail Road, East Umerkhadi, "B" Ward; (2) B. E. S. Girls' School, Parel Road, Byculla "E" Ward. (3) D. Thackersay Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel "F" Ward. (4) A. de Silva School, Dadar "G" Ward.

Pandit Malaviya's lecture on Council Election, Dana Bunder, 9 p.m., Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj to preside.

WEDNESDAY, November 10.

Garden party to meet Sir P. Thakordas, Chaupatty Bandstand 5.30 p.m.

Polling Day for European and University Constituencies 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Polling Day for Presidency European Constituency 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

BANDS CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY.

The Chowpatty Bandstand and Green will be closed to the public on Wednesday the 10th November, 1926.

LATE MR. GORDHANDAS G. TEJPAL.

Under the joint auspices of Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala and V. P. S. Sahitya Sabha, a public meeting of the residents of Vile Parle and the acquaintances of the lamented Mr. Gordhandas, will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the V. P. Rashtriya Shala Hall, to express sorrow at the premature demise of Mr. Gordhandas G. Tejpal.

DEPRESSED CLASS MEETING

A meeting of the Depressed Class will be held on the 11th instant at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, at B.I.T. Block Clerk Road, Jacob Circle.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Philipine, Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China per s.s. Taisen via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th November, 1926.

FATECHAND RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.

In the above free Dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of October, 1926 was 2671 of which 1594 were Males, 437 were Females and 640 were Children.

The dispensary is open to all communities every day from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kunji Mulji Trusts, four Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar at Cavel Street, Mandvi, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of October 1926 in all 1537 patients were, attended to at these four centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 850 women, 489 children and 198 infants, 14 cases were admitted into the hospital, the daily average attendance being 60.5. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning from April 1926 was 58. The district visiting Nurses paid 110 visits, 16 expectant mothers were under observation.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Rankin of the Calcutta High Court will perform the duties of Chief Justice with effect from 6th November until the Letters Patent of his appointment as Chief Justice are issued.

The Girl Guides Annual Sports were held at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday last when her Excellency was 'At Home' to the Girl Guides and gave away the prizes.

Dr. Foss Estcott, Metropolitan of India will visit the Diocese of Lucknow from 13th to 30th instant.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin returned to Delhi this morning on the completion of their autumn tour and attended Divine Service.

The Viceroy will visit Rampur early in January.

The Maharajah of Kashmir held a Diwali Durbar which was a great success. The Maharaj Kumar of Bikanir and the Yuvraj of Limbdi were present.

VOTE FOR THE FLAG

BOMBAY-CITY-NORTH.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

TUESDAY, 9th November, 1926.

To avoid additional taxation, to fight for the popular cause and to obtain more rights and privileges for the MASSES

VOTE FOR ADVOCATE SURVE

by marking three XXX crosses thus

I A. N. Surve | XXX

(Advt.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF B. COM. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the Examination in the Pass Class:—

B S Baindoor, S B L Bhargava (exempted from subject 3) D M Bharucha (exempted from subject 3), A K Chaudhari (exempted from subject 5), P K Desai, T V Doraiswamy (exempted from subject 2), S H Jokhakar (exempted from subject 1), P M Karkaria (exempted from subjects 3, 5), J P Mehta, A S Nadkarni, D N Navder (exempted from subject 3), B N Tandon (exempted from subject 1), I S Thakore, (exempted from subjects 3, 4, 5), V B Dewasthale (exempted from subjects 4, 5), D A Dharap (exempted from subject 5), R N Kalkar (exempted from subjects 2, 6), D A Laad, S C Mehra, G S Sharangdhar, M R Shetti, M R Tanksalvala (exempted from subject 6), B K Baam (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 5, 6), R C Dalal and D S Mehta.

The following candidates, who have previously passed the examination, have passed in the additional special subject of Advance Accounting and Auditing:—

K Balasubrahmanyam, R P Laxpati, M C Patel and C J Rattan.

B. SC. EXAMINATION.

The following candidate passed the whole Examination:—L. R. Gadre.

The following candidates passed in the Subsidiary Subject only:—

C F Amin, S D Chainani, J H Dadarker, B N Dikshit, R M Joshi, R D Kotwal, S K Nanavati, V G Panse, P H Parikh, H P Phadke, B S Shah, M A Shenolikar, H H Soni, V S Basrur, N D Patel, M D Purohit, P C Raje, P K Talageri, L N Bhagvat, D R Dhanbhoora, D M Telang, N S Telang, C K B Naidu, N G Ayyangar, S P Desai, T B Desai, M G Gupte, B J Jhangiani, M J Neverekar, P A Pandya, B V Alawani, G B Antarkar, G R Athavale, B D Bal, M N Bapat, M J D'Cunha, R N Deshpande, K S Devu, H B Dholakia, V M Dikshit, B G Gokhale, D V Karmarkar, S L Limaye, E Mascarenhas, D W Mehendale, M V Mehendale, Z H Patel, R V Patwardhan, R V Puntambekar, B A Puranik, S N Ranade, D R Sahasrabudhe, S T Tipre, R S Jamensis, G N Rajmachikar, S V Bhide, V G Huprikar, C L Joshi, G T Kale, A A Nawab, J S Choubal, V L Deo, C B Nagarseth, V C Parekh, B B Desai, V L Shah, *M J Solanki*, T M Shah, B D Vaidya, M K Dholakia, A G Makhijani, M C Matai, A B M S Shaikh, K C Shivdasani, K B Sipahimalani and K R Thariani.

B. A. PASS EXAM. RESULTS

The following candidates passed the B.A. Examination:—

J N Bhatt, B V Chitre, J C D'Abriol, V G Deshpande, J V Gayatonde, G L Gokhale, K V Jani, V V Jhaveri, V S Mankad, B P Parekh, B J Parekh, N S Parikh, C M Pota (exempted from Compulsory English), B V Rege S N Gharda, H H Kachhi, D N Kaikini, H G Mahimtura, J B Mistry, A B Naik, S A Narielwala, M A Navalkar, B B Cooper, S B Katpitia, M H Patel, S J Ramdes (exempted from compulsory English) B R Tewari, B B Benjamin, S K Bhivandkar, *N L Mondkar, M R Moole*, T C Desai, R H Maniar, R M Parikh, P O Upadhyaya, N F Avasia, A M Joshi, N M Kutar, G M Acharya, A V Chitnis, A M Shastri, H M Vaidya, B M Sattar, K L Bapat, B N Bendigeri, C V Bhandarkar, P R Bharucha, B N Bathena, M K Champaneria, N H Chavda, V M Clerk, N B Cooper, S P Deodhar, D R Desai, N A Deshmukh, S D Dhupker, P D Dixit, B K Goregaoker, V R Gupte, U S Haldipur, V G Havaldar, G K Jhala, A G Kale, K J Kapadia A V Karandikar, R M Karnik, R D Kowli, N T Kulkarni, D F Lam, M B Lopez, D S Lupane, V S Nayak, G D Padyhe, V T Parikh, P B Pathakji, S K Patwardhan, *F D Rathod*, T V Sanjanwala, G K Shah, K D Sunavala, M V Thakkar, B D Chavan, A Joseph (exempted from compulsory English) N V Karlekar, R H Kelkar, P S Modak, *M V Padyaokar*, K P Parikh, M W Samudra, G R Kotwal (exempted from Compulsory English), J G Saldanha, S R Samant, P N Nadkarni, D B Naik, R K Upadhyaya, J C Bhavnani (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), V N Clerk (exempted from History and Economics), K B Desai (exempted from Physics and Chemistry, N G Desai (exempted from History and Economics), C P Devasthale (exempted from English and Sanskrit), A V Gangolli (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), S M Hathi (exempted from English and Gujarati), V D Jhala (exempted from History and Economics), S L Kinariwalla (exempted from History and Economics), D V Mahuni (exempted from History and Economics), S M Patki (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi), M L Satghare (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi) V V Sathe (exempted from Botany and Zoology), C J Shah (exempted from History and Economics), M N Tambe (exempted from English and Sanskrit), M N Vashi (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), D V Arur, K B Chipre, *T P Chirputkar*, K V Dikshit, V T Edake, B V Ghate, S S Jog, S R Koppikar, H M Koranne, A V Kulkarni, G A Kulkarni, N M Mahajan, P B Mehendale, Y A Nabar, S V Phadnis, A G Puntambekar, K V Ugar (exempted from compulsory English), D A Upadhye, H N Ratkalker (exempted from compulsory English) G K Shastri, A S Miller, M G Godbole, P V Gore, M V Hebalkar, U D Kulkarni, N W Pandit, B G Shaikh, W K Wagh, D H Deo, G V Kulkarni, N V Kulkarni, P R Nerlekar, B B Nellur, N V Bhagwat, G D Channalli, G G Deshpande, R R Deshpande, S V Dube, T S Gruttu, P B Gudurkar, S K Hajirnis, L N Joshi, S M Kalvanshatti, C G Kulkarni, A S Malgi, V B Malwade (exempted from Compulsory English), J V Nadgauda, G K Navandar, A B Patil, G B Patil, G H Patil, H A Patil, S B S A Peerzada, V S Phadke, D T Phadnis, S R Satwik, K M Shah, M I S M Shaikh, K M Shetti, P S Sontakke, G B Wazalwar, A N Chaugule, *S V Chiplonkar*, M S Dev, *H FDikshit*, R C Halkon, G V Joshi, S C Khadilkar, N B Koulgi, G V Palsikar, Y V Salvekar, R D Sangrolkar, V N Bhandiwad, R G Deole, K V Deshpande, D K Ganpule, P R Lagu, A K Lonkar, S V Sapre, S K Aragade (exempted from Mathematics), V K Bhalode (exempted from History and Economics), R W Datar (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi), V V Deshpande (exempted from History and Economics), S P Gaonkar (exempted from Sanskrit and Kanarese), B P Ghare (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi), K K Gokhale (exempted from Mathematics) R N Gole (exempted from Philosophy), V G Gole (exempted from History and Economics), V S Grampurohit (exempted from Mathematics), B M Gujar (exempted from Mathematics), G M Joshi (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), D G Karmarkar (exempted from Mathematics), G H Kop (exempted from History and Economics), B T Kudtarkar (exempted from History and Economics), D R Kulkarni (exempted from Sanskrit and Mathi), P K Kulkarni (exempted from History and Economics), D N Moghe (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi), *S S Paranjpe* (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi), H Z Syed (exempted from History and Economics),

pted from History and Economics S N Tilak exempted from Physics & Chemistry), B S Barot, S K Bhatt, C P Dave, D V Jani, M C Pradhan, G S Vyas, R L Pandya, G D Patel, D R Sonawala, H M Amin, B H Bharani, H P Bhatt, C C Desai, R B Desai, B K Gandhi, S T Majmudar, N M Maniar, B N Modi, N K Patel, G D Pathak M G Prabhune, K P Saraiya, A C Shah, A K Shah, H D Shah, H R Shah, J R Trivedi, M D Vohra, P P Parikh, A C Shah, S S Vajnik, N M Bhatt, K K Jani, P L Patel, P J Acharya (exempted from History and Economics), N M Bhatt (exempted from History and Economics), S N Buch (exempted from History and Economics), N D Dave (exempted from History and Economics), S O Desai (exempted from History and Economics), L V Mehta (exempted from Philosophy), N N Mehta (exempted from History and Economics), S M Mehta (exempted from History and Economics), V H Mehta (exempted from History and Economics), V C Mehta (exempted from History and Economics), M B Rana (exempted from History and Economics), L C Shah (exempted from Sanskrit and Ardha-Magadhi), R M Shah (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), V C Shah (exempted from History and Economics), J M Thakar (exempted from Sanskrit and Gujarati), V S Thakore (exempted from History and Economics) V B Thosar (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), B C Trivedi (exempted from History and Economics), H R Trivedi (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), H M Vora (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), A H A Akhund, B B K Baluch, U M Memon, A C Lalchandani, N L Quraishi, M S Sukhramani, G R A Abbasi, H K Gulrajani, D N Idnani, H I Makhijani, G S Mansukhani, H N Mehta, H N Milwani, P K Shahani, B L Shroff, H M Vakil, M J Vaswani, T S Bhagwanani, G H Acharya, L B Advani (exempted from History and Economics), A R R B Arain (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), Md. I G H Kureshi (exempted from English and Persian).

MAHARANI'S NECKLACE

CASE POSTPONED TO 22ND INST.

Lalbhai Kalyanbhai and Keshribhai Deochand the partners of the firm of Messrs. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai Favin and Co., Jewellers, who were arrested on charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl necklace valued at Rs. 15,000 belonging to the Maharani of Cooch Behar and who were subsequently released on bail by the Third Presidency Magistrate were placed before the same Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday noon by Inspector Dyer of the C. I. D.

At the outset Mr. Dyer applied for a postponement of the case till the 22nd instant as police inquiries in the case were yet incomplete. It was stated that the remaining pearls of the necklace (which were not recovered upto the 29th ult. when Lalbhai who was arrested on his arrival by the mail steamer, was placed before the Magistrate) have already been recovered, but the inquiry in the matter was still incomplete.

The Magistrate granted the application. Mr. C. N. Kanuga pleader appeared for the accused.

OFFENCE NOT PROVED.

ANOTHER CASE OF ACQUITTAL.

The Third Presidency Magistrate acquitted Fred Priestly, the Manager of the Card Clothing and Belting Co., Ltd. who was charged with rash and negligent driving, as the prosecution in the case had failed to prove the offence.

The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

The Magistrate discharging the accused remarked that the prosecution was not free from doubt as to whether it was the accused car that knocked down the Jockie or some other, nor was there any evidence to show that the accused was guilty of rash and negligent driving. Moreover, the Jockie was drunk at the time. The case had, therefore, not been proved.

ELECTION MEETING.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will address a public meeting on Elections to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Dana Bunder, below the Bridge when Dr. Jadavji Hansraj will preside.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE DRIVER ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning, in the case of which Daji Rajuji, a Municipal Motor Ambulance Driver was charged with causing death by rash and negligent driving.

The case arose out a fatal accident to one Venubhai Chunilal a boy aged seven years who while crossing the Queens Road near the Royal Opera House was knocked down by the car of the accused and was killed immediately. The accused was tried before Mr. N. Khandalawalla, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaon Police Court on the charge of causing death by rash and negligent driving; but was acquitted. The prosecution, however, preferred an appeal to the High Court and obtained an order for the retrial of the accused by another Magistrate. The accused was accordingly tried before Mr. Dastur.

The prosecution in the case alleged that the accused was driving his car at a very high speed and that he gave no warning to the deceased.

The defence of the accused was that he was on the proper side of the road and that he was not driving fast; but only at a speed 18 to 20 miles per hour when the road was clear. He was ringing the bell continuously as was the practice with all the Ambulance drivers. As soon as the accident occurred, he stopped his car.

The Magistrate acquitting the accused remarked that the evidence brought forward by the prosecution was very unsatisfactory. They had failed to prove beyond all reasonable doubts the offence attributed to the accused, and there was no reason why the accused's story should not be accepted and relied upon.

FATAL BLOW TO PATHAN.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Sultan Vally Akmad, a Pathan, was concluded by the Coroner's Judy on Monday noon when a verdict of death by cerebral raemorrhage due to compound depressed Fracture of the vault of the skull was pronounced.

It will be recalled, in the early hours of the 31st ultimo the deceased had a quarrel with one Sadgul Masrafgul, another Pathan over the question of taking his bath at the common pipe in the Jakaria Masjid. From words, it was alleged, they came to blows and Sadgul, the suspect who has been arrested by the police, is alleged to have assaulted the deceased on the head with his heavy stick. The deceased who was bleeding profusely was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries received by him.

Sadgul, the suspect in the case making a statement before the Coroner, said that on the day of the occurrence he had gone to the water-pipe in the Jakaria Masjid for taking a bath. He was followed by the deceased who wanted to bathe himself earlier as he was a big man. There arose a quarrel between them and the deceased struck suspect with a stick which broke to pieces. As the deceased then abused him suspect lost his temper and gave the deceased a blow on his head with his stick.

The police subsequently traced the stick of the suspect concealed in firewood in the house of one Dowlat Sobat, a friend of the suspect.

The Jury returned the above verdict and believed that the assailant dealt a blow on the head of the deceased with a stick under grave and sudden provocation and under such circumstance, that his act was an offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

HORNBY VELLARD MOTOR SMASH

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Judgment was delivered on Monday morning by Mr. P. W. Thaker, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate in the case in which two Buick motor cars crashed into each other in the early hours of the morning of the 21st October last along the Hornby-Vellard drive. Both the cars had been badly smashed and two persons in the car of the complainant Vallab Bhika suffered injuries. His Worship in the course of a written judgment remarked that he was satisfied that the accused Mahomed Yacub Haji Ahmed was driving along the Hornby-Vellard on the night in question on the wrong side of the road and that the defence story that it was a case of pure accident could not be sustained in view of the expert evidence of Mr. Watson which convinced his Worship that the prosecution story was correct in every detail. His Worship accordingly convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of R125 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks; out of the fine, if recovered, R75 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

Rugby.—Over thirty million artificial Flanders poppies made at workshops where 270 disabled ex-service men are continuously employed on their manufacture are being distributed for sale on the Armistice Day in aid of the British Legion funds for ex-service men of all ranks.—B. O. W.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja of Idar at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Lady Wilson attended the performance of 'Grand Guignol' at the West-End Cinema Theatre, Poona on Sunday.

FREE FIGHT AMONG BEGGARS.

A FATAL DISPUTE.

The entrance to the Mahaluxmi temple was the scene of a free fight among the beggars who loiter about the entrance, at about 6 a.m. on Saturday morning. Two beggars, one Kashi and a blind man Gajadhar were placed before Mr. P. W. Thaker the Sixth Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning by Sub-Inspector Parulekar on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It appears that Rammaye, the deceased, who was also a mendicant encroached upon the vantage ground of the two accused who sought to drive him away with blows from a stick. One of the blows proved fatal, being aimed at the head of the deceased who fell down and died on the spot. The accused have been remanded.

POLICEMAN'S SMART ARREST.

Whilst patrolling in plain clothes in the Madanpura area at about 11 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd instant, near Jacob Circle P. C. 2192 D. had his suspicions aroused by the sight of a Mahomedan named Khayum Khan walking along the road carrying a bundle, concealed under his arm. The police constable challenged the man to halt and on inspection found that the bundle contained a brand new brasspot. Although the accused protested that the article belonged to him, he was arrested and on further inquiries being made, the brasspot was found to be part of property stolen from a Marwadi. His Worship, Mr. Thaker, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused and remanded him into police custody to enable his antecedents to be traced.

COCAINE SEIZURE.

In the course of a raid of several rooms at Sankli Street, Inspector Udwadia of the Excise Department found several packets of cocaine collectively valued at R1,200 concealed in a room which according to the Excise report is in the possession of one Mahomed Husein who was accordingly arrested and placed before Mr. P. W. Thakar, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate. As the accused contended that some of the packets did not contain cocaine, his Worship remanded the case to enable the Chemical Analyser to furnish a report as to the quality of the drugs.

Bail was ordered.

FIND OF NEWLY BORN CHILD.

A newly born male child was found in an open plot of land near Kalachowki in the early morning of the 3rd instant by a police constable on duty. The child was living and was wrapped in a piece of cloth. The constable removed it to the Motlabai Hospital where it died on Sunday.

At an inquest held on Monday at the Coroner's Court, the jury recorded a verdict of death by convulsion due to exposure. The mother of the child has not yet been traced.

AGRA MARKET.

BULL SYNDICATE AT WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Nov. 8.

During the last week, a strong bull syndicate has been formed to corner the November and December settlement of "yarn in the Agra market" within a short space of 35 hours. The bull syndicate succeeded in raising the rates of yarn no. 10-1/2 from Rs. 4-5-4 per packet of 50 bundles to Rs. 5-13 per packet, that is, a rise of about Rs. 35 per cent. within a short space of 35 hours. This artificial and sudden raising of yarn rate by about 35 per cent. is not only alarming the bears, but is creating a very unhealthy atmosphere in sound financial circles.

M. C. C.'S ARRIVAL IN LAHORE.

EARLE STILL IN BED WITH PAIN.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The M. C. C. team arrived here from Pindi this evening. They were met at the station by the officials and the members of the Lahore Gymkhana Committee and a small circle of friends who immediately whisked them off to their different billets. Before leaving the station, the team received and promptly proceeded to tear open the large parcel of English mail, and for a few minutes a small knot of intent readers could be seen on the platform eargerly perusing their letters.

Interviewed before his departure, Gilligan said all the members of the team were keeping quite fit, except that Earle was in bed with pain in stomach. He expected the latter, however, to be quite well in a day or two. Earle and Parsons who stood down in M. C. C.'s No. 2 match at Pindi utilised their off day to renew their old acquaintance with Peshawar and returned to join their team at Pindi yesterday. Brown's hand is now much better. But he expressed the opinion that it was unlikely that he would be able to take part in any but the final match at Lahore.—A. P.

Men and Matters

ELECTION THOUGHTS.

Just stir up; it is not far
To do a good turn by motor car.

• • • • • • •

To-day is a doomsday in a double sense. It is a day of judgment, when all the candidates will be on their trial after days of special pleading to the electoral jury. Also, it is a doomsday for the political future of our country. Vote in and vote out but vote right.

• • • • • •

A vote is not a mere vote. It is the man himself. It is an epitome of his political sense. It is the visible manifestation of political judgment dormant in man. Every vote in itself can make a heaven of hell or hell of heaven. So barter it not for a mess of pottage, or for a pot of ale. Use it well and wisely.

"Truth," the London weekly journal, is disgusted with experts. "If there were not quite so many experts and semi-experts and demi-experts raising their conflicting voices upon the subject," says "Truth," "we might hope to get something done with Waterloo Bridge."

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The "something" that "experts" did for Lloyd's Folly ought to be a severe warning for the tax-payer in every country, when he is asked to agree to vast engineering enterprises to be run at his expense simply because "experts" decide that they are bound to be—some day—profitable.

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In London there is an expert whose qualifications to give advice about Waterloo Bridge are that he was responsible for the demolition and rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge and the widening of London Bridge.

• • • • • •

Well, now, some experts are for dredgers, others decidedly against them. It appears the Port of London Authority have dredged the river Thames "to such a level that it might bring down every bridge over it". So says this expert, and if the London County Council listens to him all our hopes here, which a local wag suggests we ought reasonably to entertain, of sending over "Sir George Lloyd" and its cousin "Kalu" as a gift to the Port of London Authority are over.

• • • • • •

However, there is still some chance. The battle of the experts regarding Waterloo Bridge is not yet over. Meanwhile the dredging operators on the Thames continue. The dredgers "scoop up hundreds of tons of riverbed daily and dump it in deep-water channel." So "Sir George Lloyd" and "Kalu" will be just in time to lend a helping hand.

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They must not say, however, that they are sent over to "reclaim" the Thames. The Thames is not Back Bay and the London tax-payer's money cannot be wasted like that of the Bombay tax-payer.

• • • • • • •

A boarding-house servant left to get married, and her sister, a big, strapping girl of seventeen, fresh from the country, came as a "temporary" in her place.

Landlady: "Do you think you will be able to attend to the gentlemen all right?"

Girl. "Oh, yes. At home I helped my mother to look after a hundred and forty-three cows and a hudred and seven pigs!"

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Mr. Justice Madgaonkar is to make a four months tour of the Presidency to see the working of the District Courts, so that the High Court of Judicature may have a better idea how the laws are being administered and justice dealt out.

• • • • • • •

Unfortunately his tour will not cover Sind. The law's delays there are at times so vexatious that it is wonder how parties to a suit do not think better of it and agree to forego the doubtful but certainly very costly pleasure of finding out who is right in the eye of the law.

• • • • • • •

A correspondent sends us the details of a case which shows the leisurely—very leisurely—methods of honorary magistrates in Sind. A Karachi complainant complained against his neighbour that he had while demolishing his own wall caused damage to the complainant's wall. The City Magistrate transferred the case on 6th April 1926 to the Bench 'A' Court.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET

JANUARY.

November 8th, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	.....	12.32
To-days Opening Rate	.....	12.28
Difference	.....	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	.....	12.46
Difference	.....	+.14

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

JANUARY.

November 8th, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	.....	6.70
To-day's Opening Rate	.....	667
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's Closing	.....	6.73
Difference	.....	+.03
Sewri	.....	245.25
Khandi	.....	245.25

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1926.

THE ELECTION.

The whole country is now face to face with the General Elections. Lord Birkenhead, too, must be watching their progress with lively expectancy. For six years Government obtained a measure of co-operation which the Reforms never deserved But Lord Birkenhead is not content with that. Taking full advantage of our communal and political divisions he now wants complete co-operation, which practically means surrender. He would not be "niggardly" in granting further Reforms but he wants surrender first. Meanwhile as if as a foretaste of the un-niggardly Reforms that Lord Birkenhead has in store for us, the Government of India have published some new Rules regarding the conduct of the Councils, which seriously curtail even the present niggardly powers of the Councils. Under these Rules, in the Assembly, the Governor General may disallow discussion on certain motions even if the President has allowed it. In the Provincial Councils, if a Minister resigns, —a self-respecting Minister, in the graphic phraseology of Mr. Jayakar, has to keep his resignation always in his pocket —he cannot raise a discussion in the Council about his resignation. He can only make a personal statement. The bureaucracy has a right to reply, but the "Re-re-formed" Council must sit mum. Again, a motion of censure against a Minister, which in the British Parliament needs but a proposer and a seconder, cannot even be initiated here unless one-third of the *full* strength of the House gives leave for the motion. To any one that knows the extreme defective composition of the Councils it should be clear that it is hardly possible to secure so many supporters for a censure motion even *before* it is discussed. Rules like these—there are many others as bad—do violence to the vital principle of responsibility of Ministers to the Legislature. This, then, is the cynical gesture of Lord Birkenhead in addition to his demand for surrender. It is to this gesture and to this demand that the voters should give their reply this week.

There is, there can be, but one reply and we have before summed it up in the words "United Front". It must be patent to all those that have eyes to see and a willingness to use them that it is because we are getting more and more divided that the authorities are getting more and more truculent. It is some satisfaction, however, that as the crisis draws near, more and more persons see the need for unity. Every leader and candidate whom we have recently interviewed has recognised the urgency of united action. In his eloquent message the President-elect of the Congress says definitely: "The problems that require solution are so vital and urgent that we can no longer afford to be disunited." Mr. Jayakar, too, in the interview which we publish elsewhere says that not only is united action necessary but that it is also possible and that he would strenuously work for it, so as to secure a "strong, rational, solid opposition" to Government. Another move towards unity comes from a notable quarter. The Nawab of Dacca, who has just been returned unopposed to the Bengal Legislative Council, has determined to form a Hindu-Muslim party before the next Council meets. He says: "Some men of my community have formed pro-Muslim parties, and they have sought to enlist my sympathy. But I believe that I shall be able to do greater good to my country and my community if I form a mixed party. Whatever the protagonists of communalism may say, I believe that both Hindus and Mussalmans, while fully safeguarding the interests of each, can meet on a common platform.' Wise words these, and we trust they will meet with good response from both Hindus and Muslims. Communalism, as Mahatma Gandhi says, can never be a stage in the progress of a nation.

It is sometimes said that there are fundamental differences between the parties and that these are sure to stand in the way of a united, strong opposition to Government. The differences, regrettable as they are, are not fundamental. They may, in effect, prove to be so, if "the man in the vanguard of opposition incessantly calls the one but a step behind him a traitor. We have often shown before that the differences are more in degree than in quality and capable of being composed. So far as the Swarajists and Responsivists are concerned, let it not be forgotten that the two parties—or rather the two wings of the same party—came very near a settlement at the time of the Sabarmati Pact. It was sheer tactlessness and personal pique that prevented a permanent settlement. Even to-day we can discern a disposition on the part of both the wings to draw closer. The President-elect of the Congress refers, in his message, to the need for tackling "the problem of unemployment and problems connected with depression in trade and commerce and the lack of large key industries." That does not sound like indiscriminate obstruction, does it? On the other hand Mr. Jayakar, in his interview, clearly declares that Ministerships are to be accepted only if the Minister is assured of enough power and funds to enable him to discharge his heavy responsibilities. Why should one gratuitously presume that the Responsivists, in the face of the challenge thrown by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, will unduly lower the standard of the terms they demand from Government? Wisdom consists in drawing the two wings closer and closer together. This is not possible through mutual abuse. Where leaders have failed, the voters may make an honest attempt at reconciliation. They can do so if they banish from their minds petty communal considerations and if they vote for tried Nationalists, irrespective of their party labels of to-day, who by their character, ability and patriotism can be relied upon to give good battle to the bureaucracy.

THE BRITISH MINERS' DILEMMA.

The reopening of negotiations between the two sides in the coal war in England has given rise to considerable hopes in the British Press that this long-drawn out struggle between the forces of capitalism and labour will at long last reach an amicable solution. The miners ask for co-ordination of district agreements on a national basis. This is considered in official messages from England as indicating a conciliatory attitude on behalf of the miners—in other words a climb-down from their previous position under which they could not hear of district agreements at all. But it is not such a distinct climb-down as would appear at first sight because they want the agreements to be subjected to national co-ordinating principles. This anxiety on their part to avoid the calamity of finding the back of the whole movement of resistance organised by their Federation broken by the institution of separate local agreements is quite natural and it is precisely for demolishing the prestige and influence of the Miners' Federation that the mine-owners are as keen on insisting on the district agreements as the miners are against them. If now they are said to have agreed to them, they have not done so without at least the saving clause of working them out on a national co-ordinating basis.

But in the negotiations which have commenced again it is not clear what concessions the mine-owners are making on their side. The men want a guarantee of minimum wage and a fixed ratio between wages and profits, the rates to vary according to the number of hours worked. Are the owners willing to agree to a minimum wage, and if some of them are, as is indeed likely, are they as a body willing to meet the men in an accommodating mood on the question of the fixed ratio? On these questions will depend the successful issue of the present negotiations. It is evident, however, that at present the miners are in a dilemma. Should they listen to Mr. Cook who has no illusions whatsoever about the ultimate intention of the owners, and their friends the Baldwin Government? He replies to the talk of the "move towards coal peace" by an emphatic denial that there is any sign of such peace. He apprehends that the district agreement will only mean a longer working day and a reduction of the standard of living. That is why he emphasizes that district settlements will not bring peace. He pins his faith to the silver bullets, the levy which brings £50,000 a week and he hopes to fight through to victory with the help of these sinews of war. On the other hand Mr. Robert Williams in his address to the Labour Party some weeks ago distinctly warned those who were not for "another general strike" that it was easy to bring men out but "it was anything but easy to secure their return to work on terms as satisfactory as those before action was taken." In his opinion, "socialism could not come from increasing misery of the masses". It appears the field is now clear for the real diplomats in the Cabinet and in the Labour Party to effect a truce when the men are in a wavering mood and the mine-owners anxious to avoid the further disastrous stoppage in production. But will diplomacy win?

AGRICULTURAL TRADE.

We referred yesterday to the salient features of the progress of the co-operative movement in the Presidency. Next in importance to the introduction of co-operative credit is the problem of agricultural trade, comprising the supply of agricultural requisites and the sale of agricultural produce. Under the conditions which obtain in rural economy to-day the agriculturist is a purchaser in the dearest market and a seller in the cheapest instead of the position being the reverse, favourably circumstanced as he is. The indigenous system of rural banking combined the functions of distribution and marketing with the function of credit, but the best method of securing the producer's control over these essential services would have been to follow the line of least resistance, and to secure a close working association of these functions of credit, supply and sale, even though under altogether different conditions, developments in the west might not have been on this basis. Except at some branches of the Bombay Provincial Bank where the three services are combined the line of organization in this Presidency has been to set up separate agencies of credit, supply and sale, with the result that the work of all the agencies has been made needlessly difficult. There were last year seventeen societies for the supply of manure, ten for the supply of seed and 69 for the supply outright on hire of implements and agricultural machinery, and of these only the implements societies in Ahmednagar District are reported to have achieved any measure of striking success. Similarly, of the societies for the sale of produce, those dealing in cotton have done well, some remarkably well, both in Dharwar, and in Surat and Broach. The activities of other types of sale societies are not even mentioned in the Registrar's Report. Comparing these results with those of non-credit work done through the various branches of the Provincial Bank, one is led irresistibly to the conclusion that at least for some time to come the co-operative control of agricultural trade is difficult of achievement except in close association with the organization for co-operative credit.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

NEED FOR UNITY.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR INTERVIEWED.

"We will be compelled," Mr. Jayakar says, "to resort to a strong, rational and solid Opposition, so as to combine therein the several elements opposed to Government on the merits of each question. My party will act in harmony with all parties who have the programme of forming a strong Opposition to Government. Not only will there be a harmonious unity but every endeavour should be made to establish it. Personally, if I am elected, I will certainly do my best in this direction. I am offering myself as a candidate, and if succeed, I will do my best to serve the people according to my lights."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar was interviewed at his bungalow on Sunday last.

Q: What is your forecast as to the strength of various political parties after the elections are over?

A: It is very difficult to say, but my reading of the situation is that the people now realize that, once we are inside the Councils, any blind and consistent obstruction is futile and we will be compelled, as we have been in the past, to resort to a strong, rational and solid Opposition, so as to combine therein the several elements opposed to Government on the merits of each question. If this reading is correct, I expect that, though Swarajists as such may not get through in large numbers to form a strong group within the Legislatures.

Work in the Councils.

Q: Has your Party got any definite programme in the new Assembly?

A: Yes, my party will act in harmony with all parties who have the programme of forming a strong Opposition to Government, with all the implications thereof. It is the duty of the "Opposition" not only to oppose, but also to be ready to take up the Government, and in order to be able to do so successfully, to neglect no opportunity of acquiring knowledge and experience by working on important Committees, and fight for the enforcement of the popular will from all such points of vantage. We will judge each measure on its merits and oppose or support it in response to the attitude of Government. We think that this programme will be found best suited to the requirements of the next three years, and will enable us to bring under its sway a larger number of nationalists including Mahomedans. There is no question of taking office in the Central Legislature, but in the Provincial Councils, members of our party, if they can secure the handling of adequate power, responsibility and initiative, will accept office if offered, provided Government agree to a programme of constructive reform in the transferred departments and allow the Minister to work in alliance with his party behind him and also to remain responsible to its members within that Legislature. The principle for which we stand is that the spokesman of the party may be allowed to enter the Cabinet of the Government, provided the latter agree to give him enough freedom, funds and initiative to pursue the party's programme of reform. Such a programme will be formed in consultation with the members of the party in the Councils, and if Government agree to accept this programme as the one to be pursued within the next three years and give all proper facilities for doing so, offices may be accepted. The principle we seek to establish is that the Minister all the time remains responsible to the members of the party, acting as the instrument thereof in the Cabinet. While there, he brings to bear upon the Government the influence of his party and pursues it constructive efforts to improve the administration. It is not unlikely that such conditions of work will not be acceptable to some Provincial Governments, in which case the question of acceptance of office will not arise.

Party to Decide.

Whether to accept office or not, and if so, who is to accept it and under what guarantees and conditions—these are all questions to be decided by the "Party" and not by the indfvidual as at present. We assure the public that, whenever offices are offered in the Provinces, they will be accepted only in those cases where the Party thinks that they can be worked for the good of the people and for the efficient discharge of their duties as the people's representatives. The Party's attitude on all questions will be determined "in response" to that of Government. That explains the use of the term "Responsive Co-operation." As the Government, so the Opposition. We believe that this method of dealing with the Government is far more calculated to secure the public good than blind obstruction degenerating in actual practice into co-operation at haphazard. I must here touch upon a point which is being used to create prejudice against me in certain quarters that I am actuated in my present endeavour by the selfish desire of becoming a Minister. Those who have the faintest acquaintance with the Government of India Act need not be told that there are no Ministerships in the Central Legislature. I have no doubt, however, that there are enough men in my Party who, if occasion arises, will be able to discharge the duties of a Minister with credit to themselves and benefit to their country.

A Common Programme.

Q: Can there be a harmonious unity of all the political parties in the Assembly? Will you try for such unity? If so, what should be the essential features of a common national programme?

A: Yes. Not only will there be such a unity, but every endeavour should be made to establish it. Personally, if I am elected, I will certainly do my best in this direction, though I realize that every day things are happening which are making this task somewhat difficult. If the two sections of Congressmen who are to-day venting the whole of their antagonism upon each other, could be made to realise the future necessity of their combining once more, I have no doubt the ardour of the antagonism would very largely be subdued. The essential features of such a common programme in the Legislature will be on the lines of what the Swarajists were able to do when I was in the Bombay Legislative Council, viz., to bring into common action the several parties like the Swarajists and Independents who, when individual questions came up, agreed on a common attitude determined by the merits of the questions, and offered to Government a strong and united opposition in enforcement of popular views and irrespective of technical party principles.

What Gauhati Congress Should Do.

Q: What will be your attitude in the forthcoming Ganhati Congress? Will you urge the Congress to follow a more active national programme?

A: My attitude in the forthcoming Congress, if I get elected to the All-India Congress Committee, will be to urge the Congress to modify the Cawnpore resolution on the important point viz., whether the Congress should continue to be the captive and hand-maid of one political party, viz., the Swaraj Party, or whether it should not again be the common mother of all political parties, working within its fold for the constructive regeneration of the country, each according to its programme and principles. After a whole year's fight, I am sure the Swarajists now realise that the year has been wasted in mutual embitterment and recriminations, which all arose from the single mistake that the Congress took up the elections on behalf of the Swaraj Party. In my opinion, this has been the most fruitful source of all the mischief now created in the country. I shall, therefore, urge that the Congress may be once more set free from this domination and also that the programme of the Congress should be altered on the lines of that of the Independent Congress Party or the Responsive Co-operation Party.

Government V. The People.

Q: Can the party system in India be run on parallel lines with the party system in England? (I ask this in reference to Lord Irwin's speech at Delhi the other day).

A: No. In India, by the very nature of things, there can only be two parties, the People and the Government. Owing to temporary aberrations of an individual or groups, we may have the said spectacle, as at present when brothers in arms have fought like deadly combatants tearing at one another, but I have no doubt that this experience has made many people wiser. The party system, as understood in England, causes blind opposition to the merits of individuals, which we cannot afford to have in India, because the workers are so few. We cannot afford to have them divided into opposite ranks, as mortal combatants, each destroying the influence of the other. Here we have to fight one common opponent of all progress. Witness, for instance, the sad spectacle of the Swaraj Party putting up Lala Hansraj against Lala Lajpat Rai. Whose will be the gain if in this factious quarrels Lala Lajpat Rai happens to be kept out of the Legislature? The Swarajists may feel satisfied that a petty personal pique was gratified, but I have no doubt that all patriotic men will mourn the absence of Lala Lajpat Rai from the Central Legislature. If the Sabarmati Pact had been adhered to as I had desired, the sad spectacle of Nationalists being divided into two groups of deadly hostility would have been avoided. We would then have gone to the electorates as a united body and adjusted our differences later on so as to form one common programme within the Legislature of a solid and united opposition to Government. But I am not even now without hope that this may be done, unless the Swarajists by their behaviour make it impossible.

Q: Don't you think that the election speeches ought to be a little more temperate than what they have been in some places, nowadays?

A: I am not inclined to exaggerate the effect of election speeches. In Bombay, for instance, the more extravagant of them

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Their Real Object.

The Persian representative to the League of Nations intimates to its Secretary-General that his country makes the same reservations as Finland as regards the seventh Assembly's resolution on the Locarno agreements. This is virtually a protest which every Power not belonging to the small coterie of European Powers who control the League's activities will be forced to make sooner or later. Persia ought to be congratulated on having the courage to say bluntly that the specific conditions attached to the Locarno agreement "will lead to the weakening of the guarantee of security held by members of the League." This means of course the smaller fry amongst the members, because the Big Powers who use the League as an instrument to further their own political ends need have no fear that the agreement will harm them when they are all jointly interested in fact in keeping it up. The "New York Times" which is in sympathy with the Imperialist outlook of the Big European Powers accurately expressed some time ago their real object when it said that the League should not drift away "from the original design of a round table for the Great Powers in whose hands lies the decision of world war or peace." If the League is to be a body which can decide upon "world wars," one can understand the apprehensions of the small Powers who fear the aggrandising tendencies of their big neighbours.

A Much-Needed Definition.

The Committee of the Imperial Conference which considered the advisability of a general statement in present relationships between Britain and the Dominions has arrived at an agreement regarding the contents of such a declaration. The news ought to be of particular interest to India because the question at once arises whether the Indian "representatives" will be asked to sign such a declaration. An attempt is made to flatter India by inviting her to these Conferences and to the League, care being taken of course to see that the Indian "representatives" are "safe" men chosen by the bureaucracy. Strong objections, a Reuter message announced, were voiced at the Conference at the idea of publishing a constitution for the Empire in a written form, but the Committee decided upon such a declaration. To India the interesting point is whether in this success which those who wanted Imperial relationships to be precisely defined, have thus scored the has some share and can really consider that there is an improvement in her "status" within the Empire.

A Hopeless Struggle.

The Catalanians who are fiercely proud of their separate tradition and history have always refused to be reconciled to Madrid rule, and every republican movement in Spain which aims to overthrow the close oligarchy which really rules the country finds in the Catalanians natural allies. The latest separatist plot which was being hatched for a whole year and in which is involved a Madrid republican leader shows, however, that mere support on foreign funds will never give the Catalanians the autonomy they crave for. They have not enough influence with the Spanish masses to make the latter feel that their cause is as democratic as the cause of Spanish Republicanism, and although the democratic elements in Spain do not dislike the pinpricks which the dictatorship of de Rivera receives from Catalonia, they are not at all anxious that the Catalanian movement for separation should in fact succeed.

First Impressions.

A special cable to the "Hindu" from its Durban correspondent tells us of the first impressions of their visit to India to which some members of the South African Delegation gave public expression. Mr. Beyers was gratified at the reception we gave him and his party but he could not hide his displeasure that the Abdur Rahman Party had preceded his and had left an impression in India which he complains was not helpful to the South African deputation. We can easily understand how it was not helpful. Dr. Abdur Rahman and his colleagues put us into possession of many important aspects of the Indian situation about which the South African settlers would prefer India to be ignorant. In Mr. Reyburn's opinion the object of the visit had been achieved. The deputation discovered that India was a fertile market for South African products. But if South African White opinion persists in ignoring India's demand for just and honourable treatment of her countrymen in South Africa, instead of being a "fertile market," this country will have to organise a regular boycott of South African products. It will be useful for South Africa to remember this.

"I AM NOT A MODERATE"

PLEA FOR DISCRIMINATE OBSTRUCTION.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a crowded meeting at Madhav Bagh last evening for two hours. His speach was a plea for unity among all political parties and between Hindus and Muslims so that the country may face a grave crisis presented by the Government's obstinate and reactionary attitude. He pleaded for a policy of discriminate obstruction in the Councils by utilising the latter as citadels for the struggle for Swaraj.

Long before the time appointed for the meeting that was held last evening under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, crowds of people were pouring into the spacious square of Madhav-Bag to enjoy the silvery fluency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji's election speech. The audience was standing on the tip-toe of expectancy during half an hour for which the proceedings were delayed. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who came at 6.30 was the recipient of an ovation from all sides.

NON-PARTY PRESIDENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who moved the proposal for the chair said that a non-party man was better fitted to conduct the deliberations of the evening. The proposal of Mr. Lalji Naranji, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the chair was received with loud acclamations on all hands.

The President, Mr. Lalji Naranji observed that a veteran leader of the country like Malaviyaji needed no introduction from anybody. He requested the audience to give the Panditji a patient and a deliberate hearing.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who then rose on his feet amidst the enthusiastic cheering of his eager audience, gave a brilliant oration for full two hours and tried to force his arguments with the lucidity and persuasion of which he is an acknowledged master. Calming down the shouts of 'Hindi' in a most telling manner, he began his address in a forceful English.

ELECTIONS UNAVOIDABLE.

"We are on the eve," said Pandit Malaviyaji, "of a great General Election. Elections, in these days, have become the dominant factor in our country's political life. We may fight the elections in whatever different ways, but that they are inevitable has to be acknowledged by one and all. The system of elections has been regarded a corner stone in the political edifice in all the advanced countries of the world. England's greatness to-day is, to a large extent, due to her system of Parliamentary Government. It is the best system that human mind can devise.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

For a few years after the advent of the British rule in this land, we were labouring under the capricious political system of the East India Company. It was in the year 1885 that the Indian National Congress first met in this historical city and formulated the demand that representative institutions should be introduced in India. In response to the continuous agitation of the Congress for full seven years the Government had to pass in 1892, the famous Councils Act. This Act can be regarded as the foundation stone of the political structure we are up for building. We then took the Councils Act for what it was worth, digested it thoroughly and at the same time continued to clamour for more. On the heels of the Councils Act of 1892, came the Morley-Minto Reforms in 1908, this time also as a direct result of the popular agitation expressed through the Congress. We pocketed the Reforms as they came to us and without being satisfied with them, continuously went on asking for more. We entered the Councils under the Morley-Minto Reforms and made those Councils the citadels of political struggle. The uproarious political agitation that we could carry out during the years of the Great War in Europe, forced the Government into allowing us a further instalment of political rihgts and thus we acme to the Reforms Act, 1919. This Act was surely a much greater improvement upon all the previous Acts and it gave us greater powers in both the provincial and the central Legislatures.

AMRITSAR CONGRESS.

The best and the most resourceful minds of the country met at Amritsar to give their verdict on the Reforms Act. The greatest of India's patriots, the late Lokamanya Tilak, Deshbandhu Das, Messrs. S. V. Srinivasa Sastri, Jinnah, Pal and even Mahatma Gandhi took part in the important deliberations that took place at Amritsar. After a good deal of variance of opinions a sensible and workable compromise was arrived at and we decided to work the Reforms although they were disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory. Lokamanya Tilak, that avowed extremist, had to accept the Reforms as a speedy means to bring about the early establishment of Swaraj. Even Deshbandhu Das, the father of the Swaraj Party, had to admit that the country was going to use the Reforms for promoting the interests of Swaraj and for nothing else.

A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

In the year 1920, we had to pass through very heavy times. The passing of the Rowlatt Act and the Martial Law Administration that followed in its wake made the majority of our countrymen look upon the Reforms with disdain and dissatisfaction. Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated his Non-co-opetion movement and the polities of the country lapsed into an atmosphere of chaos. He took our boys from the schools, pronounced a ban on the courts and boycotted the councils. The bulk of the populace followed Mahatma Gandhi in their mistaken sense of duty. I knew from the very day of the inauguration of non-co-operation movement that the boycott of Councils was not going to be a success. In deference to Mahatma Gandhi I did not personally contest the Council election and we all have been paying heavily for our folly.

DESHBANDHU DAS AT GAYA.

"A permission to capture the Councils was asked at Gaya by no less personality than the great departed Deshbandhu Das. The bulk of the people again ran amok with the result that Deshbandhu Das had to set up a separate party organisation in defiance to the resolution of the Gaya Congress. In order to propitiate the reluctant Congressmen, Deshbandhu Das and the other leaders of the Swaraj Party had to simulate that they were going to non-co-operate with the Government from within the Councils. The Swaraj Party promised the country that they would oppose every Government measure whether good, bad or indifferent. Complete obstruction was the slogan of the Swarajists in the last Councils.

"Even then when the feelings had ran high, I had the temerity to speak out frankly that the Congress had committed a blunder at Gaya by refusing sanction to Deshbandhu's programme. My contention then was and now is that either do not go to the Councils at all or if you go you have to work the Reforms following the policy only of discriminate obstruction and not of wholesale indiscriminate obstruction.

DEFECTIONS IN C. P.

"The Swarajists, owing to the persuasive promises, were returned in large majorities in most of the Provincial Councils. C. P. had a unique distinction of forming the strongest opposition to the Government. In the very first meeting of the Council, the C. P. Government tried to introduce the Settlement Bill. The Bill was calculated to do immense good to the ryots of the Province but it fell through owing to the misconceived tactics of the Swaraj Party. The local leaders of the Swaraj Party asked sanction from the central party organisation to accept the Bill for the benefit of the poor people but Pandit Motilal Nehru was adamant. Even Deshbandhu Das put in his good graces but they were of no avail. Pandit Motilal Nehru, with a majority of the Swarajists decided that the Bill should be postponed. The Bill met with its unfortunate fate and the ryots of the Province had to suffer the inevitable consequences. The obstinacy of Pandit Motilal Nehru compelled the Government to shelve the Bill "sine die." But even working so much mischief, Pandit Motilal Nehru could not be consistent in his policy. When the "Tata Steel Protection Bill" came for discussion before the Assembly, the Swaraj Party supported it in callous disregard to what they were advocating in public. This voluntary co-operation with the Government made the C. P. Swarajists stand aghast. I supported the Bill myself as it was calculated to do untold benefit to our indigenous industry. The Swaraj Party was right this time but why they did not allow the same facilities of co-operation to the C. P. Swarajists remained unexplained and caused defections in the party.

INCONSISTENCY.

When the ardour of the first few months had eventually calmed down, the Swarajists changed their tactics according to the requirements of the hour. They moved measures, proposed amendments and even took offices. When the question of having an elected President arose before the Assembly, the Swaraj Party set aside all high talks of non-receptance of offices and set up Mr. Patel as a candidate for the post. The appointment of Mr. Patel to the Presidential chair marked an unmistakable departure of the Swaraj Party from their original programme. Mr. Patel sat tight in the chair and he will continue in the same place for good many years in future. The acceptance of office by so eminent and stalwart a leader as Mr. Patel was nothing but a willing co-operation of the Swaraj Party with the Government. Pandit Motilal Nehru accepted the membership on the Skeen Committee set up by the Government to inqure into the question of imparting military education to our young men. With non-co-operation and non-acceptance of offices on their lips, the Swarajists tried in every possible way to co-operate with the Government.

MR. TAMBE'S APPOINTMENT.

"The greater split among the leaders of the Swaraj Party came on Mr. Tambe's accepting the Executive Councillorship in the C. P. Government. Men like Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Munje and a few others began to doubt the consistency of the Swaraj Party's programme. If Mr. Patel could become the President of the Assembly and

(Continued on next Page.)

NEGOTIATIONS FOR COAL SETTLEMENT.

MINERS DEMAND NATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

QUESTION OF LONGER WORKING DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Negotiations for the coal settlement reached a critical stage to-day when the miners' executive met in London to consider the document handed them by Government embracing modifications and amendments suggested bby owners to the miners' proposals. The issues involved at the end of last week have been considerably narrowed. Apparently there is only one big outstanding difficulty, namely, the question of devising some method or machinery for meeting of miners' demands that district settlement on hours' wages be subject to a national co-ordination and review.

Owners still claim district autonomy and freedom but the miners want a national tribunal empowered to consider any points arising out of the terms offered in the districts.

THE LONGER WORKING DAY.

Government is anxious to secure a negotiated settlement, and it is still hoped that arrangements satisfactory to both sides can be obtained without resorting to the establishment of an appeal tribunal by legislation. Behind the question of tribunal is the subject of hours, and it is feared that this may prove a stumbling block, for the miners' leaders are still declaring their hostility to a longer working day unless they have power to argue the necessity for it in any district before the national appeal board. No great difficulty otherwise is expected, and immediately final terms are reached, the miners' executive will summon another delegate conference and if events move according to the plan, resumption of work can be expected by 22nd November.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Government's suggestions to end the coal dispute are believed to be on the following lines: firstly, the minimum percentage addition to the basic rates to be that provided in 1921 agreement—minimum to be paid whatever hours worked, secondly the ratio for division of proceeds of the industry between wages and profits to vary between 87 to 13 and 85 to 15 according to the circumstances of each district, thirdly the present mode of ascertaining the proceeds to continue, fourthly subsistence allowance to lowpaid day wage men to be retained and fifthly in the absence of a national agreement a guarantee to be given to the Prime Minister from each district.—Reuter.

MR. COOK DEFIANT.

NOT TO ACCEPT CONDITIONS OFFERED AT ANY PRICE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A startling declaration was made to-day by Mr. Cook at Liverpool. He said: "There is no sign of peace in the coal dispute. The levy brings £50,000 every week, and we will win if we have silver bullets." He further added that he would not accept the conditions offered at any price, not even to save himself or his organisation. "I will never sign an agreement which means a longer working day and the reduction of the standard of living. The establishment of district settlements will not bring peace." he concluded.—Reuter.

SIR G. BUCHANAN RECOVERS FROM ILLNESS.

TO ATTEND BACK BAY INQUIRY THIS WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Buchanan has practically recovered from his chill and hopes to attend the Back Bay Inquiry this week.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DESHBANDHU.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

At the meeting held last evening to celebrate the 57th birth anniversary of the late Deshabandhu Das at the Harish Park, speeches were made by Messrs. C. C. Biswas, B. K. Bose and Santosh Kumar Bose, emphasising Mr. Das's great sacrifice and service to the country.—Free Press.

BRITISH FILM TRADE PROPAGANDA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A special cable to the "Englishman" states that Geoffrey Malins and Charles Oliver, two adventurous aviators, are starting on the 27th November, on a 26,000-mile dash" round the world on motor cycles with a view to helping the British film trade—Free Press.

HELP TO JAIN STUDENTS.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

A co-operative society called the Jain Bidyottejak Sahkari Mandal Ltd., has been formed for advancing loans to Jain students of the Bombay Presidency. The authorised capital of the society is Rs. 5,00,000 to be divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each. Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai has given a donation of Rs. 2,500 to the society. Shares of the value of Rs. 45,000 have already been subscribed.—A. P.

MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION.

NOT SHIRKED AN ENQUIRY.

A FALSE CHARGE.

The statement made by the Government that Mr. Nariman was given an opportunity to prove the allegations in a judicial enquiry but failed to do so is a distortion of facts. The true facts are as follows:—

In 1924 Mr. Nariman got a Resolution passed by the Council demanding a public inquiry by a non-official Committee consisting of 12 elected members of the Council to investigate into the administration and working of the Directorate. Although this resolution was passed in spite of strong Government opposition still the Government did not give effect to that resolution and did not appoint such inquiry committee. Mr. Nariman constantly repeated his demands and protested against the ignoring of a resolution of the Council. The Government had the choice of selecting the members for the committee. Still it would not appoint the committee. Instead of such a committee and with a view to silence the opposition, the Government invited Mr. Nariman and some other members, including Mr. Lalji Naranji and Husseinbhai Lalji, to serve on the existing Advisory Committee.

GRATUITOUS INSULT.

Mr. Nariman offered to serve on that committee provided the scope and function of that Committee were widened and that Committee was also given the power to investigate and enquire into the past working. The function of the Advisory Committee was simply to advise as to how far the work should be extended and where it should stop and hence it was powerless to enquire into the said allegations. But the Government even refused that condition and would not enlarge the scope of the Advisory Committee and that Committee was presided by Lawless Hepper—an absurd position since the allegations were made against his own department. After that Government wrote to Mr. Nariman in April, 1925, wherein instead of a non-official committee of inquiry as demanded by the resolution they offered a departmental inquiry by a Government Officer of High Judicial standing and in the said letter offered to Mr. Nariman a gratuitous insult by placing him in the position of an accused officer although he should have been the prosecutor. The following passage speaks for itself:—

"Government are prepared to extend to you in pursuit of the enquiry the same facilities as are given to Government servants who may be incriminated, viz., permission to be present when evidence was recorded to cross-examine witnesses and to see documents which are admitted as Exhibits by the Enquiring Officer."

"I am to request that you will reply to this letter at as early a date as possible".

HUMILIATING OFFER.

Mr. Nariman sent a reply strongly resenting the insult and the following passage of his letter explains his position:—

"Besides, where allegations against the Government Departments are to be investigated the principles of justice, equity and fairplay demand that enquiry should as far as possible be non-official and independent of the Government as there would be a natural tendency and inclination on the part of any officer connected with and subordinate to the same Government, to shield his brother officers and protect the reputation of the Government Departments."

"The Government is greatly mistaken if they think that a demand for a non-official public enquiry can be satisfactorily met with or disposed of by starting a departmental and official investigation. Since the necessity of such investigation is now admitted by the Government themselves by proposing the appointment of an Investigaing Officer, the impropriety of not accepting the Resolution in the Council for the same purpose becomes all the more galling and insulting."

"The Government do not expect the author of the resolution who has all along contended and still maintains that non-official elected members as representatives of the investors have a right to investigate into the working of the departments without interfering with its internal management, should now accept a most humiliating position, to be merely present with the permission of Government before a Government Offiier and as a matter of grace to cross-examine the witnesses or examine the documents put in exhibits under the direction of the Government enquiry officer, and what is most objectionable, as stated in your letter, to have the same facilities as are given to Government servants who may be incriminated.

"I most strongly resent the proposal reducing an elected member of the Legislative Council, who is calling for a non-official public inquiry, to the position of Government servants who may be incriminated and I consider it a serious affront to the Council."

"I should have expected, under ordinary circumstances, in a fair and impartial and even a semi-judicial inquiry to be placed in the position of a prosecutor, with a right to call for and examine or tender all testimonies, documentary or otherwise, that are considered relevant and material to the investigation instead of being extended as a matter of favour—a mere right to be present with the permission of Government. The position seems to have been reversd by the extraordinary procedure suggested in your letter whereby the Development Directorate is given the roles both of a prosecutor and accused and it seems to be left to the discretion of the party charged to adduce such evidence and disclose such facts and documents as it deems safe and proper, whereas I am to play a part of a dumb spectator to the pantomime show. I am surprised that any responsible Government should seriously put forward such an unfair proposal".

"If the Government desire to associate a Government officer of high judicial attainments with the said non-official Committee recommended by the Council, I for one will certainly welcome his inclusion in the said committee and if the selection of the gentleman is happy and satisfactory I would not mind even his presiding over and guiding its deliberations or even if the Government consider a Committee of 12 non-officials as unwieldy and inconvenient, the House may even accept the reduction of the number. In short I believe any reasonable modification of the resolution would be acceptable to the majority of the House provided that the principle of the right of non-official elected members to investigate is admitted. Their entire exclusion from such an investigation will be traced to a want of confidence and trust on the part of Government in constitutionally elected representatives of the people and it is but natural that, in view of the attitude I have taken up, I could not participate in any proceedings that not only cast reflection and slur upon the House by admitting its incapacity to investigate, but also directly result in flouting a resolution of the Council passed at my own instance."

DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION

"I hope I have made my position quite clear and have left no room for any deliberate misrepresentation as was indulged into in the past. I also hope the Government will accept the reasonable counter-proposals contained in this letter and take immediate steps to appoint such a committee including the said judicial officer, as I am most anxious in the public interest and for the future safety of public funds, to have this matter thoroughly investigated and thrashed out. The Government apparently do not seem to realise and appreciate that investigation in such matters, to be effective, should be started immediately after allegations are made, otherwise in the course of time all available materials and evidence may, for one reason or other, disappear and thus the investigation may be seriously hampered and prejudiced and the long delay of over a year has already considerably damaged and prejudiced my case.

"Hoping to receive an early and favourable reply".

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Nariman has never shirked a full inquiry and all reasonable offers, first to appoint a non-official inquiry committee of members selected by Government was refused, his offer to serve on the Advisory Committee provided its scope was enlarged was also refused, and a third offer to have a small Committee of six members of Council presided over by a judicial officer was also refused.

Still the Government have the temerity to state that Mr. Nariman did not avail himself of the opportunity of a judicial inquiry.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

HOW TO VOTE.

To-day Bombay will witness one of the keenest election contests for the Bombay Council in the two non-mahomedan constituencies of Bombay City, viz., Bombay City North and Bombay City South. To Bombay City North which comprises B (Mandvi), E (Byculla), F (Parel), and G (Dadar) Wards, are allotted three seats for which there are 12 candidates of whom one is a Congressman (Mr. Ginwala), one a Responsivist and the other 9 Independents. One of these seats is reserved for Maratha and allied castes.

To Bombay City South, which comprises A (Fort), C (Bhuleshwar) and D (Girgaum) Wards, are allotted three seats for which there are 10 candidates of whom four are Congressmen.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

Below is given a full list of candidates in both the non-Mahomedan Constituencies:—

BOMBAY CITY NORTH.—3 Seats.
(B. E. F. and G. Wards; Voters 7,913, 12,938, 11,677 and 11,135, respectively).
(1) A. B. Surve (Independent).
(2) Mr R. S. Asavle (Independent).
(3) Mr. Meyer Nissim (Independent).
(4) Dr. M. D. Gilder (Independent).
(5) Dr. M. C. Javle (Independent).
(6) F. J. Ginwala (Congress).
(7) Mr. R. K. Vaidya (Independent).
(8) N. D. Savarkar, (Responsivist).
(9) Mr. Reuben Solomon (Independent).
(10) Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji (Independent).
(11) Mr. Mavji G. Seth (Indian National).
(12) Mr. Khimji Nathubhai (Independent).

BOMBAY CITY SOUTH.—3 Seats.
(A. C. and D. Wards; Voters 10,717, 22641, and 22,574).
(1) Mr. P. J. Marzban (Independent).
(2) Mr. Balubhai T. Desai (Congress).
(3) Mr. K F. Nariman (Congress).
(4) Dr. M. B. Velkar (Responsivist).
(5) Mr. E. R. Heerjibehdin (Indian National).
(6) Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal (Responsivist).
(7) Mr. S. C. Joshi (Indian National).
(8) Dr. A. G. Viegas (Independent).
(9) Mr. J. B. Patel (Congress).
(10) Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas (Congress).

POLLING BOOTHS

The following are the polling stations for Bombay South:

A and C Wards.—Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.

D Ward.—Wilson College, Chowpatty.

The following are the polling stations for Bombay North:

B Ward.—The Old Common Prison, Jail Road.

E Ward.—Bombay Education Society's Girls' Old Boarding School, Byculla.

F Ward.—Damodar Thackersey Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

G Ward.—Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar.

Full instructions as to where and how to vote appeared in our Saturday's issue. The following few hints, however, will not be amiss:—

METHOD OF VOTING.

The voter, as soon as he goes to the polling booth, has to give his name to the polling officer, and if his name is on the electoral roll, the officer will give him a ballot paper on which the names of all the candidates are printed. There is a blank space after each name at the right hand end, where the voter has to place a cross with a pencil for the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He has as many votes as there are candidates and he can place them all for one candidates or be can distribute them amongst the candidates.

ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI'S LIFE.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Rome.—The explanation of Lapolla's visit to Garibaldi has been offered in a semi-official statement to the effect that the former went to France purely for the purpose of taking precautionary measures against the entry, into Italy, of the suspected plotter Scivoli against Sgr. Mussolini's life. Lapolla, in the course of his duties, approached Garibaldi who is acquainted with Scivoli. The statement adds that Lapolla afterwards again met Garibaldi to return to him Scivoli's passport which he had obtained with a view to photographing it.—Reuter.

SPANISH PLOT.

REPUBLICAN LEADER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—A message from Madrid says that Alejandro Lerroux, leader of the Spanish Republican Party, was among the sixty arrested in connection with the plot against Government.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN AID TO PEKING.

500,000 DOLLARS FOR REOPENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Peking.—Considerable comment has been aroused here by the fact that Russia has supplemented her recent remittance of 200,000 dollars to Peking for the reopening of high schools by 300,000 dollars.—Reuter.

TO FORM IRAQ'S CABINET.

LONDON DIPLOMATIC AGENT RECALLED.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Jafar Pasha Elaskari, the diplomatic agent of Iraq in London, has been recalled to Iraq to form a Cabinet. He is leaving immediately for Bagdad, Atta Beymin, Secretary of Agency, carrying on in London, provisionally.—Reuter.

A SINCERE PATRIOT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

"Aswinikumar Dutt, like the proverbial stone that turned into gold every metal by touch, was a sincere patriot. He loved his people and paid the greatest penalties for that. He lived with the people, amongst the people and like the people," said Sir P. C. Roy, in unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt of Barisal, at Albert Hall, on the occasion of the third anniversary of his death.—Free Press.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

TRUTH ABOUT OFFICES.

MR. SATYAMURTIS' REJOINDER.

MR. JAYAKAR'S INTERPRETATION QUESTIONED.

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Mr. Satyamurti has issued the following rejoinder to Mr. Jayakar's recent speech in Bombay:—"An able lawyer like Mr. Jayakar, should not have argued his case on such flimsy materials. I shall only reply to that portion of his reply to my challenge which concerns myself. How that letter of mine made him suggest that many Swarajists were privately ready to accept a Ministerships, if there was some conciliatory gesture on the part of the Government, even though it might fall far short of the National Demand made in the Assembly, passes my understanding. This is an extreme example of 'suggestio falsi and 'suppressio veri.'

My letter itself is explicit on the matter and makes clear the following three points (1) The Swaraj Party is to consider proposals for the acceptance of Ministerial offices only after some conciliatory gesture on the part of the Government. To say that I suggested that that gesture might fall far short of the National Demand is a gross misrepresentation, (2) I stated that I was against the acceptance of office under diarchy very clearly. To say that I was privately ready to accept a Ministership is an attribution to motives unworthy of any political leader, (3) I only made this concession, that if Mr. Jayakar's and Mr. Kelkar's view was that we should accept ministerships with a view to carry out the Swarajists policy from inside the cabinet also, I would keep an open mind and consider those proposals with the sympathy and attention they deserved. To read into that the meaning which Mr. Jayakar now suggests, may be justified by election exigencies, but not by the reason of the language used. I only desire to add that the attempt to use Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for the same purpose of discrediting the Swarajists is equally futile. The Swarajist policy of the non-acceptance of office until the Government satisfactorily responds to the National Demand remains to-day unaltered."—A. P.

VOTE FOR THE CONGRESS.

ELECTION MEETING AT MATUNGA.

A largely attended public meeting was held at the King's Circle, Matunga, on Sunday evening when Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, B. G. Kher and Jamnadas M. Mehta addressed the gathering on the ensuing general elections. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that the issue that faced the country to-day was one of supreme importance, and one of the greatest that the country had to face during the past few years. The voters had to decide whether they were going to stand by the Indian National Congress or whether they were going to stand against it to tell Lord Birkenhead that they were not able to fight for their freedom. In plain words the voters had to give an effective answer to Lord Birkenhead during the ensuing elections by the exercise of their votes.

Mr. Ginwalla who then addressed the meeting said that if they believed in the words of the late Lokamanya that "home rule is my birthright and I shall have it," instead of the new slogan "ministership is my birthright and I shall want it," then the only logical and honourable course they had to pursue was a policy of rigid opposition to the bureaucracy, the policy of service and sacrifice. For the three seats from the North Bombay Constituency twelve candidates were contesting and they could be classed in three groups, namely, Congress, Responsivist and Moderate. The two principles represented by the first and the other two and on which the voters had to cast their vote, were those of opposition to bureaucracy and a policy of begging and mendicancy.

THE LATEST RESPONSE!

Speaking about the Responsivists, Mr. Ginwalla said that the Responsivists asked them to work the Reforms for what they were worth, and they were waiting for a response from the Government. The latest response, continued the speaker, held out to the country was the prosecution of Mr. Khurshed Nariman (shame?) and another was the curtailment of the power of the President of the Assembly. There was yet another and it was that if a member of the Council wanted to move a vote of censure on any Minister he had to stand up like a school-boy. If the Responsivists hoped to get any response, they ought to have been disillusioned by the response offered in the above manner and the only honourable course was to fight and oppose the bureaucracy.

He asked them to look to history and see whether any nation smarting under a foreign domination had won its freedom without fighting and by running a Cabinet. The unworkability of the Reforms had been conclusively proved by the verdict of those very Moderates who gave their evidence before the Muddiman Committee and demanded that Diarchy should be scrapped at any cost.

He, therefore, hoped that the voters would not be led away by mere stunts and asked the voters to support only men with a good clean record. "The only party" concluded Mr. Ginwalla, "which would be responsible for the people is the Congress Party, and Congress alone. No body can say that the Congress betrayed the Nation, and therefore it is the duty of the voters to see that Congress candidates top the polls."

Mr. B. G. Kher next addressing the meeting said that they had met there on the eve of the elections to dispel any doubts as to the voters' decision. The only course they had to adopt was to solidly support the Congress.

REFORMS AND COMMUNAL FRICTIONS.

The Reforms gave them an elected majority in the Councils and Assembly, but that had been completely nullified by the recognition of the communal electorate, which created communal friction in the country. When the Reforms were announced all the parties including the Moderates and Liberals were unanimous in their opinion that they were inadequate and disappointing and if the Congress had then decided to try to work them, it was due to the dramatic circumstances that prevailed at the time of the announcement of the Reforms.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Continuing, Mr. Kher said that the Congress alone stood for India and Indian Swaraj without any communal bias and it behoved the electors to solidly support Mr. Ginwalla's candidature on behalf of the Congress. The Responsivists were saying that they were Congressmen and their party was open to non Congressmen as well. They said that they were going a step forward in carrying the fight within the Cabinet and that was the specious argument put forward in support of their policy.

"I cannot conceive," proceeded Mr. Kher, "of a situation when the Governor would give the Ministership to a man with a resignation in his pocket." The Congress programme which was distorted and presented to the people did not represent a mere walk-out and walk-in policy as they were being led to believe. It was a self-respecting programme, a refusal to meekly submit to any insult and it was a programme, that inculcated a spirit of resistence.

"It will be the strength of the people that would frighten the bureaucracy and not individual merit or superior intellect."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that Tuesday was the day of trial and he appealed to the voters in the name of the country, in the name of the Congress to see that Mr. Ginwalla was returned at the top of the polls. The successful return of Congress Candidates at the elections would be the only answer that they could give to the impudence of Lord Birkenhead. He then referred to the programmes of the other parties which he said were too individualistic and undemocratic. The only difference between the Congress and other parties was that they all recognised that they were slaves, but having known to be such the Congress refused to continue in that position and resented it, while the others would meekly submit to the bureaucracy, accepting a few crumbs from it.

Mr. Horniman in his concluding remarks said that there were only two classes of candidates, those who stood by and for the Indian National Congress and those who stood against it. He asked the voters not to give any vote to any candidate without a Swarajist ticket even though he might plead to be a Nationalist. They had only Mr. Ginwalla as the Congress candidate. They should vote for him and him alone.

The colossal stupidity of the Government, continued the speaker, in announcing the curtailment of the President's powers and gagging of Council members, seemed to indicate that Providence was fighting on the side of the battalions of freedom. The response held out from across the seas, said Mr. Horniman, was dishonest. They were preparing to trick the people of India once again. If a liberal Viceroy like Lord Chelmsford and the Secretary of State like the late Mr. Montagu were not able to trick the people, it was extremely unlikely that a Conservative Secretary of State with the record of Lord Birkenhead could trick India with his blandishments to win her acquiescence to foreign domination. He concluded with the appeal that the voters would remember when they went to the booths that they had to vote for India's freedom or for her slavery.

A vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

THE RESERVED SEAT.

In reply to "Deccan Hindu" who wrote to us in regard to the controversy about the proper interpretation of the term "Allied Castes," Mr. S. S. Persha says that in his letter he had made it clear "that there may be a Maratha Vanjari community which does not speak Telugu and whose members are therefore eligible for the Reserved seat if included by Government in the category of "Maratha and Allied Castes". But because there may be a Vanjari Community which is native of Maharashtra having everything that nativity implies one cannot jump to the conclusion as does your Deccani Hindoo, that the Ravjin Vanjari Community to which R. B. Manaji belongs is also a community native of Maharashtra. On this other hand the point in controversy is whether R. B. Manaji's Community is native of Maharashtra or native of Telangana. Answer to this question your correspondent has discreetly avoided to give. My contention is that unless R. B. Manaji or those who appear on his behalf answer this question in the affirmative he cannot stand for the Maratha Reserved Seat. I am sure this question cannot be answered in the affirmative."

MARWADIS & ELECTIONS.

MR. GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL'S REPLY.

In the course of a statement protesting against the comments on his candidature made in a leaflet published by Mr. Vijayasingh Mohta, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal says:—

If we consider the Congress programme dispassionately it will be clear that the Congress programme is very nebulous and indefinite, that one who votes for it will be voting in dark I have made it clear times without number that the Marwadi gentlemen should not vote for me merely because I happen to belong to this community Many liberal minded and thoughtful and leading gentlemen of other communities have expressed that it is eminently desirable that a suitable member of this community should enter the Council for public service. Mr. Mohta himself says "that had Mr. Govindlal stood up either on the Congress or Swaraj Party's ticket it would have added to the glory of the Marwadi community." The leaders of the Marwadi community of Bombay requested me to stand for the Bombay Council and they are supporting my candidature. My candidature has been supported by the leading merchants of Bombay of all communities.

I do not wish to say anything about my activities. The real cause of Mr. Mohta's opposition is to be found elsewhere. A few extracts from his letters which he had written to me from time to time shed sufficient light on this subject:—

Letter dated 6/2/26 from Benares:—"I am obliged to you for your nobility"

Letter dated 14/2/26 from Chitrakut:—"I am grateful to you for your liberality, nobility and kindness shown to me."

Letter dated 3/5/26. from Bambay to Mussorie:—You must have decided either to stand for Assembly from Ajmer or for Bombay Council. After your going I and Srigopalji are canvassing for you. We are meeting with success, some forms have been filled and the work is progressing. Though the Doctor has advised me not to exert yet I am working for you to the best of my ability thinking this to be my duty."

The work among the Marwadis will soon be completed but a great need is felt for propaganda to be done among Gujaratis. I had spoken to you for Rs. 200. I could not get this from your office people.

VOTE FOR MR. S. C. BOSE.

DIWALI ROCKETS USED AS ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A novel form of election propaganda was introduced during the Dewali celebration by the adoption of rockets for distribution of handbills by the Swarajist Party in North Calcutta where Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been set up as a Congress candidate against Mr. Jatindra Nath Bose, Liberal, and sitting member. Instead of usual shower of multicoloured sparks of fire rockets in the present instance rained sheaves of handbills printed on paper of various colours. They were in Bengali and stated "do not forget to vote for Mr. Subas Chandra Bose who is now within the prison walls." A.P.

ATTRACTING WOMAN VOTERS?

With regard to the above propaganda the Free Press of India understands that "this method was introduced to attract the women voters many of whom are purdha ladies."

ELECTION AT PALGHAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The three members who stand for the local Council belong to three different parties, the Justice, the Independent and the Swarajist. Mr. Krishnan Nair, late Dewan of Travancore is the sitting member and his exertions on behalf of the tenants of Malabar seem to made his position secure. The tie seems to be between the Swarajist candidate Mr. K. Madhavan Nair and Mr. Rama Iyer the Independent candidate. The fact that Mr. Nair is wellknown for his sufferings on behalf of the country would have made his position secure; but it is reported that Mr. Rama Iyer has secured the support of the landlords.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Mr. D. G. Dalvi has written a long letter about my sins of omission and commission. I am afraid his sympathy for Dr. Paranjpye has made him rather careless about stating facts truthfully. He says for example that in the Poona sessions of July, 1924, "we find the member of Labour anywhere else but where he ought to be." I was in Geneva at the time as a delegate of Labour to the International Conference at Geneva.

In the Council as in the Assembly I spoke at rare intervals. 'I spoke when I felt that my intervention might help in deciding this issue before the Council. I never play to the gallery. The evil in the Council is that there are too many speeches. I am accustomed to give the devil his due even to give Mr. Dalvi his due. I am astounded to hear Mr. Dalvi depict Mr. Addyman as raising the question of the police firing on the strikers on "behalf of the strikers." Mr. Addyman raised the question on behalf of the millowners and not strikers. His point was that the Police ordered the mills to be closed instead of protecting the mills against the strikers. This is sample No. 2 of Mr. Dalvi's methods. I did speak of Police forbearance as during Mr. Kelly's tenure of office there was no firing at all. I personally saw the tact and care with which the Police were handling the situation. I also spoke of the remarkably peaceful behaviour of the strikers. I cannot emulate the conduct of any man who always wants me to vote against Government even when I think they are right. I belonged to no Party and therefore owed no allegiance to any Party. I shall deal with the other points to-morrow as I have no time at present.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

November 8, 1926.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR M. HABIBULLAH.

MR. J. W. BHORE APPOINTED

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The following communique is issued here:—Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Habibullah, having been selected as the leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, Mr. J. W. Bhore, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands will be appointed as temporary Member of the Council, during his absence. In making this appointment, the Governor-General-in-Council decided, that having regard to the brief period during which Sir Muhammad Habibullah will be absent from India the public interests would be best served by the appointment of an officer who was fully acquainted with all the problems at present under consideration in the Department.—A. P.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

have fallen flat. Many people realize that all this fire and brimstone are not the expression of truth, but a mere device for misleading the people for catching their votes. No man who has been in public life and wants to retain his place there, need be frightened by election speeches and the vituperative epithets flung all round in the course of speeches or writings of a partisan character. But it is possible that the more ignorant sections of the public have been misled by these speeches and writings to imagine that the former friends and future associates are present-day enemies. A section of the press is largely responsible for creating this sense of enmity and for destroying the influence of national list workers, of which benefit may have to be taken when we again unite. That is just the evil due to party organizations, especially when one party has enough funds materials and weapons of propaganda, and another party is weak and indifferent. A better equipoise could have been attained, leading to speedier reconciliation, if both the parties had equally potent weapons in their hands to carry on propaganda.

Q: What are your election prospects?

A: I cannot say. I am offering myself as a candidate, and if I succeed, I will do my best to serve the people according to my lights. An amount of prejudice is sought to be created against me by a section of the press. It is absolutely untrue that I view with favour or disfavour the candidature of one or the other of my rivals. Those who know what labour the Assembly election involves, will realise that it is as much as one can do to protect one's own candidature, without being bothered with favouring or spiting a rival. Likewise, it is a usual election trick to describe a candidate's seat as safe. I feel certain, however, that the intelligent voter will not be misled by these devices.

"I AM NOT A MODERATE."

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Pandit Motilal Nehru could sit on the Skeen Committee, what harm or inconsistency was there in Mr. Tambe's acceptance of office? Mr. Tambe only followed the precedent laid down by eminent Swarajists like Mr. Patel and Pandit Nehru.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

"The split was put off till the Cawnpore sessions of the Congress but here it broke out with its virulence multiplied hundredfold. The Congress once more put on its record the policy of indiscriminate obstruction and asked the candidates to walk-out of the Councils after opposing the Finance Bill. On more than one occasion the Swarajists violated the resolution of the Congress. At one time they made the show of walk-out. But what was the effect? The working of the Assembly did not suffer by so much as an iota on account of their absence. The whole machinery went on as usual and not a single measure was kept behind. The minority who remained in the Assembly and the country with them, had to suffer a heavy loss from these spasmodic tactics of the Swaraj Party. In the measure of post cards alone, the country had to lose annually a sum of nearly Rs50 lakhs, there being so many representatives of the people, in the best sense of the word, in the Assembly. With such an unclean record of their policy and tactics, some of the Swarajists leaders have got the temerity to come before the people and pose as the wisest men on earth.

INSIDUOUS PROPAGANDA.

"I am extremely pained to notice that even a man like Mr. Horniman should carry an insidious propaganda through his journal and should try to mislead the ignorant people. Mr. Horniman affirms that non-co-operation is not dead. I say it is utterly untrue and I shall establish it to any living man on the earth. Non-co-operation means not to enter the Councils and where do the Swarajists stand to-day.

"With all fairness to my old friend Mr. Horniman I am inclined to say that I claim to understand the interests of the people at least as much as Mr. Horniman. It is a painful thing for me to have to differ from Mr. Horniman but my country's interests demand it. I require no foreigner to preach me wherein lies the interests of my country and people. Even granting that the policy of indiscriminate obstruction was the right policy, have the Swarajists followed that policy in good faith? The very fact of standing as a candidate for any Council, involves complete co-operation in every way. You cannot sit as a men but unless you take an oath of allegiance to the King and the Constitution. In the daily conduct of the Councils and the Assembly, co-operation is writ large everywhere. Take a single case of the Finance Bill. In spite of a direct mandate from the Congress, the Swarajists did not throw out the Finance Bill in the last Assembly, because the Bill included cotton excise duty. To talk of indiscriminate obstruction is tantamount to talk nonsense while to talk of discriminate obstruction is to talk perfect sense.

ALL ARE FRIENDS.

Swarajists, Independent Congressmen, Responsivists and National Party men, we are all friends. The difference is a question of policy and it is the most vulnerable point. As individuals they are dear to me but I have got a right to say that their policy is wrong and miscalculated.

Mr. Horniman's paper "The Indian National Herald" asks you to vote to none but the Congressmen. But who are the Responsivists and the Independent Congress Partymen? What right has Mr. Horniman to disfranchise us? Why should he try to muddle the whole issue and resort to vilification of personalities?

DIFFICULT SITUATION.

We are engulfed by a very serious situation. We have to give fight to a powerful and tactful nation. A Royal Commission is to be appointed to adjudge on the merits of our capability in using the Constitution. In this crisis, the country wants leaders in their selfish ends in the supreme interest of the Councils and the Assembly, who will buy the country. The Swaraj Party is formed under very unhappy circumstances and the leaders of that Party have given us no reasons to suppose that our country's interests will be safeguarded by them if they are returned to the Legislatures. The Amendment in the Reforms Act is under contemplation. The Governor of a Province is going to be empowered with a right to sanction the pay of Ministers in defiance to the will of the majority in the Councils. How are we going to prepare for all these needs of the day? Not by a policy of reckless obstruction but surely by the policy of discriminate obstruction, which the Responsive and the Independent Congress parties have formulated and to which the Indian National Party has given its assent.

SABARMATI PACT.

"I tried as any mortal can try to bring about unity among the warring nationalist parties but to no avail. On my request Mahatma Gandhi convened the leaders of various parties at Sabarmati and helped in formulating the famous Sabarmati Pact. Pandit Motilal Nehru was the first man to set this Pact at nought by imposing fresh conditions on other parties. I tried to bring about unity at Simla again but with no better results. We stand to promote early establishment of Swaraj by using the Councils to the best interests of the people. We are going to formulate the national demand and and we shall stick up to it to the last breath of our life. We shall support every measure which will promote India's good while we shall stubbornly oppose every bill that will be detrimental to our interests.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY ESSENTIAL.

"I shall always try for a reasonable agreement between the Hindus and the Moslems. I have no grounds to suppose that we shall never be reasonable. I ask the people not to be led away by brilliant headlines and flowery writings of men who have got many axes to grind. Englishman honours martial spirit and let us have it in abundance to knock him down.

MR. JAYAKAR—THE FITTEST CANDIDATE.

"I need not commend Mr. M. R Jayakar to your acceptance. I have not seen a finer character than his throughout my life. He is the most talented and cultured man and in his hands the country's interests will be absolutely safe. I have no doubt that you the worthy citizens of a worthy city will return your worthy candidate to the Assembly who will fight your cause there better than anybody else."

WHEN SANGATHAN WILL GO.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then answered a few of the charges that were being levelled against him. He emphatically refuted the charge that he was causing disunion between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The Sangathan would disappear, he observed, when both the Hindus and the Mahomedans were powerful enough to guard their own interests. He was always for Hindu Moslem unity and would ever be so.

He vigorously disclaimed the accusation that he belonged to the gang of Moderates. He had resorted to civil disobedience on more occasions than those who had made civil disobedience a shibboleth of their party.

In conclusion Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made a fervent appeal to the people to vote for the Responsivists, Independent Congressmen and the Indian National party candidates.

A brief conclusion from the chair terminated the proceedings of this rather lengthy meeting.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.

GOVERNMENT'S INFRINGEMENT.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Monday evening at Sir C. J. Hall when Mr. B. G Horniman spoke on "Parsis and politics". A resolution protesting against the proposed prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman was also passed by the meeting. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mr. Horniman after outlining the present condition of the country which he characterised as grave and critical referred to the controversy which was prevailing among a certain section of the Parsi community and newspapers, which maintained that as far as politics were concerned Parsis interests lay in not amalgamating themselves with the other communities.

He graphically drew the picture of the noble national work of Mr. Naoroji Fardunji, Sir P M. Mehta, Dadabhai Navroji and Sir D. E. Wacha and asked the Parsi community to consider whether these gentlemen represented the sectional interests or the interests of the whole country. Did they go to the Parsi community and ask their co-religionists to vote for them because they were Parsis and as such they would protect Parsi interests? He was reading that day the speech of Sir P. M. Mehta delivered at the National Congress, Calcutta, in which he emphasised that the Parsis were Indians and their interests were the interests of India as a whole. In conclusion he appealed to the Parsis to go to the polling booth not as Parsis but as Indians and help the Swarajists to gain the freedom of the country.

MR. MEHTA'S MOTION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved a resolution expressing the meeting's "emphatic protest against the proposed prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the fearless fighter in every public cause, for his evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee and regarding Government attitude as an infringement of the protection assured to witnesses before the Mears' Committee." and requesting "the president of the meeting to convey this message to Sir Grimwood Mears in London." The meeting expressed its cordial appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Manu Subedar in exposing the Back Bay muddle. The meeting further expressed its confidence in Mr. Nariman and assured him of its solid support for his fearless fight for the cause of right.

Mr. Jamnadas repudiated the allegations of the Government that Mr. Nariman had shirked the enquiry in 1924 by narrating in detail how Government had flouted the resolution of the Legislative Council and appointed a committee presided by Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director of Development to enquire into the grave allegations against his own department and said that, on the request of the Mears' Committee, Mr. Nariman had given particulars to which objection had been taken and a prosecution was sanctioned It was an infringement of the assurance given to a witness and if the Mears' Committee had a grain of self-respect they should resign at once.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in seconding the resolution said that he personally welcomed prosecution of Mr. Nariman as he thought that it would open the eyes of the Parsis which it never did before.

Mr. Horniman supported the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS

NO IMPORTANT CHANGES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 6.

The communications exchanged at present between the British Government and the Nizam's Government are so deeply shrouded in mystery that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a correspondent to unearth precisely the changes that are going to take place in the machinery of the Hyderabad State. As is generally the case in every country, in Hyderabad contradictory reports are afloat in the city from morn till eve. In such a state of affairs the only person who is fit to ascertain the true fact is one who is perfectly well acquainted not only with the general trend of events of all the Indian States but with the mentality and particular habits of the ruling chief.

UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS.

It would appear that the special correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" is not equipped with such necessary qualities. His attitude towards H. E. H. the Nizam is anti-Nizam and his expressions are always vitiated by exaggeration. It is observed that a paper of the standard and status of the "Indian Daily Mail" has been continuously publishing his accounts with undue importance for the last three months. The course of actual events have proved that such accounts were not founded on facts and I am irresistably inclined to think that the said correspondent has formed very wrong notions of the gigantic personality and prestige of H.E.H. the Nizam and he seems to have made it a special point to cast aspersions on the administration of his dominion.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The note on Hyderabad published on November 2 in the columns of the "Indian Daily Mail" is tinged with the same objectionable colour. In it an effort has been made to suppress real facts and emphasise ordinary changes as unusual and important. Uptill now no changes of any significance have occurred excepting the retirement of Nawabs Rahim Yar Jang, Director of Atiyat (grants) and Mohamad Nawab Jang, Director-General of Police, orders about which were issued on Tuesday last, the 28th October. These officials had completed their various terms of service last year and were given one year's extension each which period also had now almost expired. Hence orders relating to their retirement do not entail any gravity. Nawab Rahim Yar Jang's place has been conferred on Moulvi Taqi Husain, Taluqdar (Collector) of Nizamabad and to that of Nawab Mohamad Nawaz Jangs' Mr. C. P. Crawford has been promoted. It seems quite necessary to point out here that this gentleman is not a European from outside Hyderabad but has for long been a permanent State servant, working as Assistant to the Director-General of Police, in charge C. I. D. Branch. His term of office also expires after four months when he will in all probability be pensioned off. One is at a loss to understand why the special correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" has viewed this change as a final stage of the so-called ultimatum from the British Government.

There is no official in the State of the name of "Mr. Mufti" as mentioned by the correspondent. There seems to be some mistake about it like that which he has committed by writing Rahim Yar Jang Bahadur "of the Home Department". There is a notable Nawab Zia Yar Jang who held post in the office of the "Mufti" (Juris Consult) in the High Court but who is now for the last five or six years Justice of the Peace. Probably the correspondent intends this learned Nawab and announces his retirement. But this news does not contain an atom of truth and it is very strange that the correspondent speaks of his retirement as having been published in a "Farman". If gazetted news are so distorted there can be no end of distortion and falsification of news which never happen to be published: However, Nawab Zia Yar Jang's period of service is also nearing completion and he may perhaps retire on pension or be granted an extension shortly.

The question of the appointment of a European Vice President is still under consideration. It is said that no new vacancy of a Vice-President will be created. But the European Financial Minister will be in charge of this port-folio as well. Hence it is hoped that this problem will in these circumstances be easily solved provided H. E. H. the Nizam does not consider the arrangement of a European Financial Minister discharging the duties of the Vice President to be against the interest of his country.

The selection of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad for the post of President will have a wealth of blessing for the State Council. The people are impatiently and enthusiastically awaiting final favourable decision about him. This hereditary noble and Vizier Azam of the Kingdom is a cool tempered gentleman. He is well experienced and a statesman in the true sense of the word and has a deep insight in every department of the Government.

PATIALA EXHIBITION.

Deware.

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Patiala, for the first time, during the Dusserah festival. H. H. the Maharajah who evinced keen interest in the Exhibition is seen arriving in State for opening the Exhibition.

Deware.

Wrestling tournaments held on the Exhibition ground evoked great public interest. The photo shows a wrestling bout progressing.

POONA DISTRICT CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

THE LOYAL REGT. WIN ALDERSON CUP

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

The Poona District Cross-Country Race for the General Alderson Challenge Cup was run off on Saturday evening, over a five miles course, and ended in a win for the Loyal Regt. from Secunderabad who beat the Middlesex Regt. the winners of the Poona Group Cross-Country run, after a fast and exciting race by 75 points. The start was from a point near the Empress Gardens, across the open country dying at the foot of Gibbet Hill, to a point south of the Slaughter House. From there the competitors had to run up some rising ground, the finish being about a mile from the Parsi Towers of silence. Here a small gathering assembled to watch the end of the race among them being Colonel-Commandant Moens and Mrs. Moens and a number of military officers, N.C.O's, and men from the various regiments in Poona. The start was at 5-15 p.m. and the teams kept well together for a couple of miles till Fitzsimmons of the Loyals went to the front followed by Butler of the Middlesex Regt. They came into view shortly after on the undulating country to the east of the Bairoba Nullah which Fitzsimmons negotiated about 50 yards ahead of the Middlesex man. A quarter of a mile from home the latter spurted, but Fitzsimmons quickened his pace about a hundred yards from home and won easily and without distress in 29 1|2 minutes, Butler being second in 30 mins. 15 secs. The Loyal's team was well to the fere, noless than eight men, finishing in the first ten. When all had come in, the points were added up, with the following result:—

1st. Loyal Regiment, Secunderabad, 115 points.

2nd. Middlesex Regt. Ahmednagar 190 points.

The order at the finish was as follows: (1) Pte. Fitzsimmons, Loyals; (2) Pte. Butler, Middlesex; (3) Pte. Crook, Loyals; (4) Pte. Halford Loyals; (5) Pte. Croft, Loyals, (6) Pte. Salt, Loyals; (7) Pte. Harris, Middlesex; (8) Pte. Guest, Loyals; (9) Pte. Whitefield, Loyals; (10) Pte. Rockburn, Loyals.

Before presenting the Alderson Challenge Cup to the winning team, silver medals to the winner (Pte. Fitzsimmons) and runner-up, and bronze medals to the other competitors, Col.-Commandant Moens, Commanding the Poona District briefly addressed the competitors and those present. Colonel-Commandat Moens said that he wished to congratulate both teams, especially the winners, on their fine performance. The cup, he remarked, had been presented by that fine sportsman, Lt.-General Sir Edward Alderson, at one time Colonel-Commanding the 1st Battalion Queens Own Royal West Regiment, in the year 1908. The Middlesex Regiment had beaten the Royal West Kents in the Poona Group Cross-country race by a few points, while the Loyals had similarly disposed of the Gordon Highlanders in the Secunderabad group event.

The final saw the Secunderabad team beat the Middlesex Regt. after a very good race by the narrow margin of 75 points, and he would like to say how pleased he was at the very fine performance of both teams.

Mrs. Moens then gave away the cup and medals, the latter presented by the Army Sports Control Board to the winners and runners-up, cheers for Col.-Commandant Moens and the two teams bringing the proceedings to a close.

CRICKET AT KURLA

KURLA, Nov. 8.

The Vidyarthi Mandal entertained the public of Kurla a great deal in arranging a cup match between themselves and the Kurla XI. Both the teams shared in their own parts in making the game interesting.

The Vidyarthi Mandal scored 25 runs in the first innings and 54 in the second innings. The Kurla XI replied with 103 runs, Pilley contributing 57 and Kudumber 24. The latter thus won the game easily.

The ceremony of presenting the Silver Cup was held soon after the match was over, and the Kurla XI won it for this year. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Katrak, Manager of Kurla Khotas Estates. The Cup was presented by the Vidyarthi Mandal, it was explained that Physical culture was the foremost aim of the institution; and an appeal was made to the public to encourage it by strenuous help.

The Kurla XI too, presented some prizes on their behalf to the best players of both the parties.

GUJARAT ARTS EXHIBITION.

" NICE THING WELL GOT UP"

Mr. S. P. Gangoly, curator of the Baroda Museum, who visited the Gujarat Arts Exhibition at Surat, when interviewed by a representative of the Publicity Committee, said that the exhibition was a nice thing very well got up, and arranged and classified perfectly so as to be instructive and educative.

PAPER MODELLING—MARVEL FEATURE.

The Gujarat room, he said, was very neatly and tastefully arranged, and he liked very much some of the brass and wooden toys, and the silk cloths that were found there. Paper-modelling, he declared, was a marvel feature of the exhibition. He was also deeply interested in the fine lacquer work from Bankhada, and exceedingly liked the carving in ivory and sandalwood camp in Surat, which he said was much superior to what was done at Mysore.

PUSH TO DWINDLING ANCIENT ART.

The Exhibition was, he concluded, a great success, and he observed that great credit should be given to the organisers for having got up seen an excellent thing that enabled the artisans to get an idea of the wide scope that was open for their faculties and created a taste for the arts and an appreciation for the old artistic treasures of the country that were dwindling into oblivion.

MILL AGENTS' COMMISSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I am keeping almost in close touch with the evidence recorded before the Tariff Board, but in no case, I and has the Board made any attempt to go deep into the question of mill-owners' commission.

The question of commission is very important so far as our cotton mills are concerned as it is this harmful system of commission that has made, the millowners of Bombay and other places what they are. Mr. Editor, it is this system of commission on production that has stayed the hands of the millowners from making any change for the better. They have only been spinning coarse counts. Weaving cloth from the same coarse counts means high production and consequently more commission. If they were to revert to fine counts, production would decrease and their commission would consequently suffer. It is this desire for commission that has brought our mills to the present sorry plight.

If they were spinning fine counts, the cloth produced therefrom would find a ready sale in India itself and would have been instrumental in replacing partly Japanese and Lancashire cloth. They would not have to look consequently to foreign markets for sale of their cloth, where trade is slack owing to world conditions. If our mills were producing fine cloth according to the present requirements of the people of India, there is a big field for them. But the agents are generally averse to making any such change in their ante-diluvian method of work. It is for the Tariff Board to make searching inquiries with regard to this and make recommendations to the Government in their final minute accordingly as by the present system, the mill agents have profited out of proportion at the expense of poor shareholders who are denied sufficient compensation for their investments. The Profit and Loss Account of mills show that the agents' commission, is no less, and oftentimes, it is more than the sum set apart for dividend to shareholders.

Thus, the Board will justly be blessed by millions and tens of millions of poor shareholders like myself who have invested their paltry savings in this prime Industry of India.—Yours, etc.

THAKORDAS BHAGWANDAS MALPANI.

MUNICIPAL MARKET STALLS.

COMMISSIONER'S POWERS QUESTIONED.

In reply to the Municipal Stalls Committee's report on the following clause No. 24 incorporated in the License Rule of the Municipal Market, viz., "That this license may at any time in the absolute discretion of the Municipal Commissioner, be suspended or revoked by him with or without any reason assigned for such suspension or revocation," on behalf of Municipal Stallholders' Association Mr. Jhabwalla has issued the following and communicated it to the Corporation:—

"It is to be deplored that the Municipality while trying to curtail the powers of the Commissioner in administrative matters are actually giving him larger arbitrary powers; an instance of the above can be proved from the stalls Committee's refusal even to modify the above clause which assigns to the Executive arbitrary powers to deal with the poor ignorant stall-holders. Each clause vies with the others in tieing down stall-holders in a variety of ways, but clause No. 24 establishes an independent right in the hands of one single individual to do or to undo, anything that the Commissioner likes.

Any amount of legitimate complaint against the management of the stalls is rendered useless in the existence of that one single clause No. 24, which empowers the Commissioner to exercise absolute discretion. The Stall-holders' Association request the modification to the effect that the discretion should be influenced by either the Standing Committee or the Municipal Corporation so as to eliminate the bureaucratic propensities of the Administration more in view of the fact that the Municipal Corporation lays claim to the ideals of self-Government. It is earnestly requested that the powers of revocation or suspension of the license be vested in the Standing Commitee or the Corporation as such rather than in the hands of one single individual."

NAGPUR NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, November 5.

In the semi finals of the Berar Hockey Tourney played on the Police Hockey Ground, Akola last Friday the Amraoti police, after a very tough fight defeated the Buldana Police by 3 goals to 2.

On Saturday, last the Police Club, Akola met the Railway Institute Badnera. The match was very hotly contested and it was witnessed by a very large crowd. The Police Club won by 1 goal to nil.

The Final match was played last Sunday between the Akola Police Club and Amraoti Police. After an interesting play the former won by one goal.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Hoyle.

NAGPUR ARTS CIRCLE.

The following have been elected as the office bearers of the Nagpur Art Circle for the current year:—President: Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Vice-Presidents: Sir S. M. Chitnavis, and Mrs. N. Keynoch Clark, Treasurer: Mr. G. C. Tambe and Secretary, Mr. B. E. Dadachanji. The following is the list of members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. Raju, Wazalwar, Khandwe, Cheshire, Chordia and Malak.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University announces that the Ruling Chief of Feudatory State of Korea, Central Provinces has offered Rs. 5,000 to the University Library, Government securities of the face value of Rs. 3,000 to create endowments for the annual award of two gold and two silver medals; and a silver cup to be competed for at the annual sports tournament.

A Madras message of Saturday's date says:—S. S. "Dumana" now lying in the Madras harbour which was to have left at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) for England has postponed her departure owing to weather conditions in the Bay. She is expected to leave to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon.—A. P.

The election of the new President of the Madras Corporation will take place on the 15th instant.—A. P.

MARWADI COMMUNITY AND ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.

The "National Herald" has published a translation of a leaflet issued by a certain Marwadi youth who was formerly known as Jethmul and who now styles himself as Vijayasingh Mohta, which is not correct and is twisted to suit the purpose of the Congress candidates.

Vijayasingh in his hand bill says, "It would have brought great credit on Marwadi community had Seth Govindlal stood on Swarajist ticket." But the "Herald" has translated this as "it would have been a good thing if Mr. Govindlal had not raised the standard of revolt against the Congress and thus done a great harm to the Marwadi community." Is this fair?

As to Vijayasingh Mehta's manifesto I can state with authority that the Marwadi Community does not attach any importance to Mr. Mohta's manifesto. The Marwadi community knows who is who and they rightly look down upon Mohta's writings with the contempt which it rightly deserves.

I am sorry that Mr. Mohta has indulged in a misrepresentation by stating that Seth Govindlal's convassers approach the voters on communal grounds. Seth Govindlal has times without number made it clear that he wants votes not because he is a Marwadi but only if they have confidence in him. The very fact that leading merchants of Bombay have supported his candidature must serve as an inconvenient eye opener to the "Herald" and others of that ilk. Although the franchise is very broad yet Mr. Mohta is not even a voter and does not possess even the qualification of becoming a voter.

Yours etc.

SHRI KRISHNA RUIA.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As an ex-President of the Local Muslim Association of Bombay and Vice-President of Bajmay Sofia of Bombay, and having been connected with the matters of public and that of the welfare of the country and its countrymen a few years back, I take the opportunity of appealing to the Muslim community of Bombay that Mr. Jinnah, in whom they had placed their confidence and elected him for the last Assembly, had by his unimpairing efforts and activities proved himself to be a real patriot and a nationalist and a true Muslim. It is, therefore, binding upon the enlightened Muslims of the Bombay Presidency to prove their appreciation of Mr. Jinnah's services in the last Assembly by polling in great majority for his re-election.

I would have on an occasion like this come personally into Bombay and called up meetings as in the past, but having been robbed of my cash and jewellery and belongings worth about Rs. 5 lakhs in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1923 and the case not being decided by the State authorities, I was compelled recently to seek the protection of the British Government (as one of its subjects) by submitting a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy, and I am therefore, not in a position to leave Secunderabad at present, hence I have had to seek the medium of your columns to give publicity of my opinion to my various followers. Yours etc.

P. K. CHISHTI.

SECUNDERABAD, November 4.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

The ninth annual session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Akola, in Berar, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December next. As regards the name of the President elect the U. P. Liberal Association has recommended the name of Sir P. S. Shiwaswamy Aiyer, for the same.

The Secretary of the U. P. Liberal Association also assures a good attendance of delegates from that province. The Deccan Sabha Poona, has suggested the following names for the Presidentship viz: Sir P. S. Shiwaswamy Aiyer, Sir C. H. Setalwad and Mr. B. S. Kamat. The Deccan Sabha Poona hopes to send a contingent of at least not less than 20 delegates. The C. P. Liberal Association, through its secretary, also suggests the name of Sir Shiwaswamy Aiyer, for the Presidentship.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' SERVICES.

BOMBAY SHROFF MAHAJAN'S APPRECIATION.

The Bombay Shroff Mahajan presented an address to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in appreciation of his services on the Royal Currency Commission on Sunday afternoon in the Mulji Jetha Market Hall, Mr. Manilal Gokulbhai presiding. There was a large gathering of Hindu merchants of the city.

The Chairman in congratulating Sir Purshottamdas narrated at length his services to the country, particularly during the last great famine and his agitation for the reduction of railway charges. He also made reference to his services on the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the East India Cotton Association and the Legislative Assembly to safeguard the interests of the Indian commercial community. Referring to his work on the Currency Commission the Chairman said that Sir Purshottamdas had championed the cause of the poor agriculturists who would be hit hard by the eighteen pence ratio. He appealed to Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to continue their fight regarding this question until they got justice.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' REPLY.

Sir Purshottamdas in replying thanked the Shroff Association for the honour done to him that afternoon and declared that the Curreney question was of vital importance to the whole country. But unfortunately 90 per cent. of the population being illiterate they did not appreciate how it was affecting their welfare. It was the duty of every educated man not only to understand this question but also to educate his fellow countrymen so that they might know how the inflation and deflation of currency carried away enormous wealth from the country. When the Curreney Commission was in Bombay, three professors of economy gave evidence before them, and the members of the Commission were so favourably impressed by their statement that they said among themselves that if Bombay produced economists of that type within ten years they would compete with the West.

Sir Purshottamdas then said that he was in favour not only of sixteen pence ratio but also of gold currency but so long as the Executive Cucil of the Viceroy was not responsible to the Legislative Assembly, and the Secretary of State for India amenable to the Assembly he did not think India would make any headway in that direction. The eighteen pence ratio had so much hit the agriculturists that the cotton prices had dropped below the pre-war rates while their cost of production had gone a hundred per cent. more in the last few years. Likewise the jute crop which was sold in the Bengal market during the Dassera holidays was not brought even half to the total production this year. This showed that 80 per cent. of the agriculturists which this country constituted were hit hard by this curreney deflation. He, therefore, appealed to the Association to agitate on this question because they were enriched on the labours of the agriculturists. He also apprehended that if no timely action was taken by Government the position of India in regard to currency would be reduced to the level of France, Belgium and Germany.

GAUHATI CONGRESS.

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The construction of stalls in connection with the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Gauhati are almost complete. All the stalls are corrugated iron roofed and Ikra walled houses with fixed bamboo benches which can also be used as bedstead at night. Special free stalls and concession rates for Khadi and deserving exhibits will be given. No cotton, silk or wool which is not handspun or handwoven will be allowed to be exhibited. Stalls 50' x 15' 20' x 12', 15' x 10', 14' x 12' and 10' x 8' with fixed bamboo benches are almost ready for occupation. Charges will be made at the rate of eight annas per square foot.

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LORD OXFORD'S REMINISCENCES.

POLITICAL SKETCHES AND SCENES.

Lord Oxford's book* gives a commentary on public men and public affairs from 1868 down to the Great War. It contains no indiscretions, but it throws on politics and persons the light of a steady and acute judgment. The sketches of scenes and characters are vivid and illuminating. We give a number of extracts from its pages Here is one on Parnell at close quarters:—

I had more opportunities than most Englishmen of studying him at close quarters, for during the best part of a year (when the Commission was sitting) I used to see him almost daily, certainly three or four times a week. He would come to my chambers in the Temple and sit there tete-a-tete for an hour or more at a time. Ostensibly our business was to discuss and to provide in advance against the shifting and often unexpected phases of the case. But we often digressed to other matters; and though he was by nature the most reticent and reserved of men he would sometimes expose, for a few moments at any rate, something of what lay beneath the frost—bound and unresponsive surface.

He had been an undergraduate at Cambridge and played cricket in his college eleven, but so far as I could discover he was almost without a tincture of literature. Such interests of an intellectual kind as he had were in the domain—of science and I gathered that he spent a good many odd hours doing experiments in a laboratory. He was not well read, even, in Irish history. In the heyday of the "Union of Hearts" I was one of a small dinner party at Mr. Armitstead's, the chief guests being Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, who, I think, were meeting in private for the first time, I can still remember the pained and puzzled look which came over my venerable leader's face when the Irishman betrayed complete ignorance of the date and purpose of Lord Fitzwilliam's mission to Dublin.

Towards the close of the inquiry, after the exposure of the forged letters and when all public interests in the affair was languishing. Parnell was put into the box. Sir R. Webster's cross-examination, which lasted many days, was a monumental exhibition of forensic futility; but late on a Friday afternoon, when every one's powers of endurance (including Parnell's) were all but exhausted, Sir Richard cited a passage from some speech of his in Parliament which Parnell found it difficult at the moment to justify or even to explain. "Do you mean, Mr. Parnell," asked counsel in his most solemn tones, "that you intended to deceive the House of Commons?" Parnell replied, with weary insouciance, "I suppose I did."

As we walked away from the court to our usual consultation, Parnell (who was, as I have said, an old cricketer) remarked to me with unruffled complacency; "Didn't you think Webster's bowling very wide to-day?" "The bowling was wide enough" I growled, "if you hadn't hit your wicket."

HARCOURT AND MORLEY.

Harcourt and Morley were in all ways an incongruous couple. They belonged not only to different generations, but in all essentials except that of actual chronology to different centuries. Both of them were men of high and rare cultivation; on the intellectual side Morley was what Harcourt most loathed, an idealogue; and Harcourt was what jarred most upon Morley, a Philistine, Harcourt, with a supposed infusion (however diluted) of Plantagenet blood, the grandson of a Georgian archbishop, brought up with the tastes and habits of the caste in which he has born, but a natural mutineer with a really powerful intelligence, a mordant wit and a masculine and challenging personality, soon shook off his hereditary fetters for the post of the great condottiers of the political world, Morley, sprung from the Lancashire middle class, dipped but not dyed in the waters of Oxford, a youthful acolyte of Mill, had hovered for a time around the threshold of the Comtean conventicle; but was best known when he turned his face from pure literature to political journalism as the expositor of Voltaire and Rousseau and the Encyclopaedists of France. Political exigencies make strange stable companions, but rarely two to all appearances less well assorted than these. They had hardly even a prejudice in common. Their intercourse, once they became friends, was chequered by periodic misunderstandings. Both in their several ways were creatures of moods and tenses; but their correspondence—for both were excellent letter-writers—is full of interest and charm. Had they a common political faith? It is hard to say—except that from different points of view they were equally ardent disciples of what used then to be called the anti Imperialist and "Little England" school.

FAREWELL TO GLADSTONE IN 1892.

Before the Cabinet separated, Lord Kimberley (the senior member), who was "Fifty Years of Parliament." By the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. London: Cassell and Co., 2 vols. 50s. net

genuinely moved, had uttered a few broken sentences of affection and reverence, when Harcourt produced from his box and proceeded to read a well-thumbed MS. of highly elaborated eulogy. Of those who were present there are now few survivors; but which of them can forget the expression of Mr. Gladstone's face as he looked on with hooded eyes and tightened lips at this maladroit performance?

"C.-B." AND SPENCER.

"C.-B." who was a shrewd and by no means a sentimental judge of men, had a higher regard and affection for Spencer than for any of his colleagues. Superficially the two men had little in common. The one belonged by birth and all the associations of his youth and early manhood to the Scottish bourgeoisie. He had acquired more than a tincture of classical scholarship, both at Glasgow University and at Cambridge; had made himself familiar by travel with most of the European countries; was widely read, especially in French literature; spoke the French language with fluency and precision; was in a real sense a cosmopolitan; and yet retained to the end of his life a tenacious and predominant interest in the soil and the people from which he sprang. Spencer was a patrician with a distinguished pedigree and large ancestral estates; without literary accomplishments or interests; fond of the open-air; the master for years of one of the most famous packs of hounds in the English shires; with few gifts of expression either in speech or in writing; bred in the pure Whig tradition, a man of unquailing courage, of cool, shrewd judgment, and the finest sense of honour and—public duty almost of the last, if not the least, of the grand seigneurs.....

"C.B." ON ONE OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

"I remember once, when there was a vacancy in a responsible and delicate office, suggesting to "C.B.", the name of an intimate friend of his whom I knew it would be personally most agreeable to him to promote. "No, no," he said, "that would not do; X is maximus in minimis but minimus is maximis."

CABINET CUSTOM.

It is not, or was not in any of the Cabinets in which I have sat, the custom (unless in exceptional cases not always of the first importance) to take a division. Lord Morley says that in his second Cabinet (1880-85) Mr. Gladstone "adopted a practice of taking votes and counting numbers of which more than one old hand complained as an innovation." Lord Granville said to him in 1886; "I think you too often counted votes in your last Cabinet." It was left to the Prime Minister to collect and interpret the general sense of his colleagues. No stranger (unless specially summoned to give information on a particular matter) was ever admitted; and when a message came from outside, the door was always opened and shut by a Minister. No food or drink was allowed, except some hard biscuits, which were believed to date from the time of Pitt, and some plain water. Smoking was strictly tabooed. In the matter of seating there was no order of precedence, but each Minister always occupied the same place. In my Cabinet, Morely sat on one side of me and after, the outbreak of war, Kitchener. It was contrary to etiquette for any member of the Cabinet except the Prime Minister to take notes, and the only record of the proceedings was in the letter which he wrote to the King, and of which a copy was preserved by his private secretary. Mr. Gladstone (writing in 1883) declared that no one is entitled to make a note of proceedings except the Prime Minister; and Lord Salisbury . . . re-asserted and justified the practice. It continued to my time, and I remember that when my attention was called to the fact that a Minister was apparently taking notes on his own account, I felt bound, with the assent of all my colleagues, to make somewhat sharp remonstrances.

There is now a Cabinet secretariat, framed (I believe) on the model of that which has always been part of the machinery of the Committee of Imperial Defence. I have no experience of its working.

It is interesting to note that Lord Oxford considers the sharp passage of arms between Rosebery and "C.-B." over Home Rule in November, 1905, was one of the precipitating causes of Balfour's resignation.

CATCHWORDS.

Lord Oxford devotes a chapter to some of the principal "catchwords" which have circulated in the political world. He traces a number of them to their origin and points out that among them are not a few striking plagiarisms: "Wait and see," he said, was used in the House of Commons in May 1837, by Lord John Russell, who said that Ministers would "wait and see" the intention of their opponents. In 1885 Mr Chamberlain wrote to Mr. Labouchere regarding Irish affairs; "I believe the true policy for every one except Mr. Gladstone is to "wait and see." But the phrase can be traced Lord Oxford says, also to Napoleon who said to two English M.P.'s: "My day is done—but wait and see."

"Ploughing a lonely furrow" is attributed to Lord Rosebery "putting money on the wrong horse" to the late Lord Salisbury, "Nonconformist conscience" to the Rev. Hugh Prince Hughes, "masses and classes" to Mr. Gladstone; "three acres and a cow," not to Mr. Jesse Coolings, but to another leader in the small-holding movement. "The most adroit coiners of this kind of currency" Lord Oxford says, "were on the whole Disraeli, Goschen and John Morely."

PATRONAGE.

Referring to the many classes of patronage which come within the province of the Prime Minister, Lord Oxford says that "the grant of honours for political and public services is the most irksome and the most thankless." "A more grateful task", he says, "is that of supply the urgent necessities of literary and scientific men, and others who have rendered service to the State and their dependents." But for this purpose the equipment is "inadequate and even miserable." Under the Civil List Act of 1837 it is lawful for the Treasury to charge upon the Consolidated Fund "such sums as may be required to List Pensions at the rate of £1,200 a year for each year of the reign." "That remains to this day, Lord Oxford says, the governing provision. The First Lord has also at his disposal about £9,000 a year from the sum for "royal bounty, alms, and special services." "The doling out of these meagre funds is a heart-rendering task to the Minister," Lord Oxford says, "and, since there is no possible temptation to malversation or abuse, the rigid limitation of their amount is not creditable to Parliament or advantageous to the nation."

LABOUR.

LABOUR IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(BY LABOURITE.)

I.

In writing this series of articles my chief object is to show that once having entered the Legislative Councils and the Assembly it is possible to do a great deal for the benefit of the masses and the labouring classes. I do not suggest that we could secure for the weaker classes all that could be desired, but as my articles will show, I believe much can be done to better their lot. The attitude of the Government in regard to labour has not always been very liberal, but after a perusal of the work of the Legislative Assembly during the last six years it will be evident that Government has more or less been amenable to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the representatives of the people. While a small number of labour enthusiasts had been particularly responsible for the many useful and beneficial labour legislations, it must be observed that they were considerably handicapped by the inevitable opposition of vested interests. Even where Government was prepared to move the progress in labour legislation was checked and often blighted by the attitude of certain elected members who at the present time, conveniently forgetful of those unpalatable episodes, are loudly proclaiming themselves as the true friends of the people.

My attempt to summarise the record of the most important work in the Assembly during the last six years will, I hope enable the public to distinguish the true from the false representatives of the people.

WASHINGTON CONVENTIONS.

My resume begins from the year 1921, the year in which the first Indian Legislative Assembly was constituted. In that year on the 19th of February Sir Thomas Holland, the member in charge of Industries moved a series of five resolutions touching labour. The genesis of these resolution was the International Labour Conference at Washington held in October 1919 to January 1920, at which a number of draft conventions and recommendations were adopted. India as a member of the Conference, was bound to, take action on these conventions and recommendations within one year, or under exceptional circumstances not later than 18 months. It was under these international obligations that the Government member moved the five resolutions. The first resolution recommended to the Governor-General the ratification of the draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings and asked for the necessary legislation to give effect to them. The resolution aimed at securing three definite points for labour. In the first place it secured a sixty hours maximum week for all workers in factories, mines and mechanical transport services. Secondly it provided for a maximum of over-time hours established by a public authority after consultation with employers' and workers' organisations. Thirdly it required over-time rates of pay to be fixed at 1 and 1|4 of the regular rates of pay.

Sir Thomas Holland in moving the resolution made an impressive appeal which be concluded thus: "We should remember that the other members of the League, whose legislatures are influenced by organised and enfranchised labour, expect us to show that India is not unprogressive in the cause of justice and liberty. Let us be generous first we can then afford to be just to the labour."

Mr. N. M. Joshi who represented labour interests supported the resolution, but at the same time he expressed his dissatisfaction at the absence of a limit for the hours of work during the day. He also found fault with the Convention in so far as it treated women in the same way as men. Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju thanked the Government for placing the matter before the Assembly in order to bring relief to the labouring classes. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer also supported the resolution, but he wanted the same protection to be extended to Indian labourers in foreign lands. An amendment to first refer the question to a committee of the members of the Assembly, moved by Rai J. N. Majumdar Bahadur, was negatived, and original proposition was adopted.

The other resolutions were regarding unemployment and employment agencies, disinfection of wool and protection of women and children from lead poisoning, the establishment of Government health services and the minimum age of admission of children in industrial employments.

HOURS OF WORK.

The resolution regarding the hours of work was a very important step forward, because it practically committed the Government to introduce the Indian Factory (Amendment) Bill. On March 1, 1921, the Member for Industries moved for leave to introduce the Factory Amendment Bill. The Bill sought to give effect to the recommendations of the resolution. It established a sixty-hour week; it restricted the day's work to 12 hours, and fixed 1 and 1|4 of the ordinary rates of wages for overtime. It also laid down that instead of half an hour, all full time workers should have an hour's rest every day at the end of each six hours of work, and factory workers were to have a weekly holiday, preferably Sunday. The Bill also gave more protection to children. It raised the minimum age for recruits to 12, and made the process of certifying age more strict and thorough. Yet another important feature of the Bill was the extension of the meaning of the word 'Factory' from an institution employing 50 to one employing 20 workers with some form of mechanical power. Lastly the Bill washed out the old schedules of exemptions—lists of industries that gave one the impression that under the Factory law in India any employer might do what he liked except the textile mill. On the 17th of the same month Sir Thomas Holland moved to refer the Bill to a joint committee of the Assembly and the Council of State. Mr. N. M. Joshi speaking in support of the motion said that he wanted the Bill to apply to all factories whether they worked with power or not. He also pointed out that the provisions in the Bill regarding sanitary and safety arrangements were inadequate. He wanted the day's work to be limited to less than 12 hours, and the sixty-hour maximum to be reduced to a lower limit. The motion to refer the Bill to a joint committee though opposed on details, was finally adopted by the Assembly.

(To Be Continued.)

SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

BOMBAY GYM. ANNUAL MEETING.

The attendence was poor at the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday when some good running was witnessed. R. G. Hopkins, the well known three-quarter-back, proved himself to be an all-rounder and annexed the Young Challenge Cup for the individual Championship of the Club. The open hundred yards race was the best of the afternoon, M. Pinto narrowly beating P. D'Avoine, while the latter, also, was separated from Sneddon by inches. In the open mile Corporal Golightley won easily in the spirit to the post.

The Results:—

100 Yards Challenge Cup:—1. R. G. Hopkins 2. C. H. Hardeastle. Time 10 4-5secs.

120 Yards Hurdles:—1. R. G. Hopkins. 2. C. H. Hardeastle. Time 18 1-5 secs.

100 Yards Open:—1. M. Pinto. 2. P. A. D'Avoine. Time 10 2-5secs.

Tug-of-War:—The Committee beat the Rugby team in two straight pulls.

One Mile Relay Race Open:—1. B. B. and C. I. Railway Headquarters. 2. The Diehards. Time 4mins. 10 1-5secs. The race consisted of two 220's, 440 and 880 yards.

440 Yards Open:—1. P. A. D'Avoine. 2. M. Pinto. Time 58 secs.

220 Yards Handicap:—1. L. C. Payne. 2. W. S. Priestley.

One Mile Open:—1. Corporal Golightley. 2. C. Noronha. Time 5mins. 20 2-5 secs.

Long Jump:—1. R. G. Hopkins, 19 ft. 5 1|2ins. 2. E. Hudson 19 ft. 0 1|2 ins.

Putting-the-Shot:—1. R. B. Cave, 25 ft. 10ins. 2. R. G. Hopkins, 23 ft. 10 1|2 ins.

The following finals were run on Thursday:—

440 Yards Challenge Cup:—W. S. Priestley. 2. L. C. Payne. Time 56 3-5 secs.

Sack Race:—1. C. H. Hardeastle. 2. J. S. Rothery.

120 Yards Veterans' Handicap:—1. F. P. Oliver. 2. W. H. Cummings.

880 Yards:—1. C. P. Bramble. 2. L. C. Payne.

Tilting the Bucket:—1. Critchley and 2 Hamilton.

440 Yards Obstacle Race: Challenge Cup for Rugby players:—1. W. S. Priestley. 2. J. S. Rothery.

Ladies' Egg and Spoon Race:—1. Mrs. Prophet. 2. Miss Lees.

High Jump:—R. G. Hopkins, 5ft. 2 1|2 ins.

Band Race:—1. Trombone. 2. Tenor Horn. 3. Bass Drum.

The officials were:—Starter: W. H. Cummings. Time-keepers: R. C. Lownes and W. Hitch.

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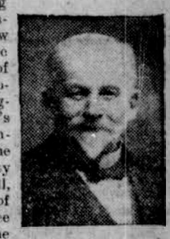

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THE SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE "DAILY MAIL."

Nothing more worthy of attention has been addressed to the nation this week. We refer, it is hardly necessary to say, to the indignant protest of the *Daily Mail* against a State-subsidized Press. That an institution s evil exists among us may still be unsuspected by those who rely for their information on papers outside the *Daily Mail* group, and we will therefore recapitulate the facts of the scandal. The State, to put it briefly, distinguishes between general and Press messages sent by telegraph, so that while the ordinary tax-payer using the telegraphic service for personal or business purposes is mulcted heavily, papers are allowed to receive news messages at the very low rate of 1s. per eighty words in the evening and 1s. por sixty words in the day. The resultant loss to the State, as the *Daily Mail* very frankly admits, is a subject over which statisticians may dispute. But, before the war, it was officially computed at £200,000 a year, and with an allowance for establishment charges, the total may be £250,000. That, then, or something like it is the amount of the subsidy which the State gives the newspapers. To be sure, as people who do not confine themselves to the *Daily Mail* will be aware, the number of newspapers in this country is considerable, and the amount of subsidy enjoyed by each is therefore not very large. But those who have a sensitive conscience will insist that the amount involved is immaterial when the principle is wrong.

This sound position they will take up quite readily even when they know that abolition of an improper privilege means sacrifice for their poorer fellows as well as for themselves. For years the *Daily Mail* has shown itself chivalrously eager to shoulder burdens which seemed likely to over-tax the strength of other newspapers, and unhesitant in sacrifices which might give its rivals higher claims to martyrdom. It has consistently sought priority in self-denial rather than equality in it. Knowing perfectly well that he who increases public expectation will have an increasingly difficult task in satisfying it, the *Daily Mail* has shrunk from no effort, however trying to itself, which might impose still more laudable exertions on other journalistic concerns. The advertiser has been encouraged to believe that nothing which does not reach two million people is an advertisement. The printing trade unions—by a magnificent example of that particular brand of philanthropy which readily espouses the cause of employees if thereby competition is rendered more keen—have been allowed to organize themselves to such an exaggerated pitch of efficiency that a dispute in the trade remotest from them may involve them in a strike and bring home to a newsless public (and to the directorate of the *Daily Mail*) the results of indulging a body of workers. Did the printers ask for this or that concession? How could the late Lord Northcliffe resist their entreaties, even though it might rend his bowels to contemplate the hardships thereby inflicted on his less robust journalistic competitors? And now comes this terrible affair of the State subsidy to Press telegrams. How the poor wrung heart of His Lordship the Proprietor must bleed at the thought of the pain that will be caused his rival proprietors by the removal of this subsidy. But the public must be served, and rather than have them mulcted he will voluntarily undergo the torture of seeing his competitors made to suffer. And so the public is to be saved £250,000 per annum (if the *Daily Mail* gets its way) and will presumably have to pay more for its newspapers in compensation, or lose something on its dividends, or get less efficient service for its money.

Of course, a price has had to be paid for all this progress. It has become quite impossible for any intelligent minority to possess a daily paper expressive of its opinions. It has become very difficult for strictly serious papers to abstain from insuring their readers and offering other not quite relevant inducements. But the *Daily Mail* has never grudged other papers the opportunity of entering a competition in which the prizes are ample, though unlikely to be won by those who neither covet them very earnestly nor possess quite adequate means of competition. It has always been all for fair play, asking no more than that it should be allowed to choose the course, the time of starting, and the pace. It comes forward once more with a proposal, perhaps not so vitally touching the national welfare as its historic contentions in favour of sweet peas and standard bread, or sweetbreads and standard peas, but designed to save the national exchequer £250,000 a year. It is clearly not envious of the moral pre-eminence which the widow's mite of certain small newspapers will give them over a paper making a larger but much more easily spared contribution. It is all for giving the widow her chance of sacrifice before she retires from a world of strenuous modern business in which, as the *Daily Mail* well says, concerns that cannot pay their way ought to close down. Dividing £250,000 by the number of papers in the country, we do not ourselves anticipate any starting consequences from the proposed reform, but the miscalculations of the *Daily Mail's* head must not be allowed to discredit the heart from which the proposal comes. It is the principle that matters.

This, however, cannot be the end. Besides telegraphic privileges, there are certain postal concessions enjoyed by newspapers. Are they justified at a time when the country is feeling so severely the effects of a general strike which began in the office of the *Daily Mail*? It is not a question to be answered off-hand. There are to it, as to all similar questions, two aspects. We have to consider, first, the amount of relief to national finances that might be secured by their abolition. Secondly, and even more closely, we have to consider how far the reform would affect papers which cover some part of the ground which could be so much more usefully and economically occupied by the *Daily Mail*. We will not anticipate the result of inquiry into these matters. But we must emphasize the importance of securing a Press beholden in no way to the State, and the still greater importance of bringing a distracted public as nearly as possible under the influence of a single highly-efficient newspaper. How can we look for national unity when a great diversity of papers are allowed to inform and counsel the nation? Let us not be misunderstood. We are not more royalist than the king: we would not agitate for any direct action against superfluous newspapers after assuming that absolutely every paper not associated with the *Daily Mail* is *ipso facto* superfluous. We would maintain Clough's distinction between abstention from murder and consciously striving to keep alive.

FROM TURKISH AND ARABIC PAPERS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND CHINA.

The Turkish and the Chinese representatives met in Moscow to draft a treaty between Turkey, and China. Muhmud Shawkat Pasha took the draft to Angora. Mahmud Shawkat Pasha's personality is well known in Turkish politics: he has been working for a long time in Persia as the diplomatic representative of Turkey; formerly he was a distinguished member in the Union and Progress Party; although the party has been condemned by the Kamalist Party yet Mahmud Shawkat Pasha owing to his extraordinary ability and balanced views remained a favourite of the new party. After the Treaty is signed a Turkish deligation will start for China to finally settle the matter.

WOMEN LAWYERS IN TURKEY.

Latfi Khanam and Shagoofa Khanam have passed the law examination this year. They have been employed as lawyers in commercial and legal departments.

SULTAN ATRASH IN THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Now the Druse fighters are giving battle after battle to the French near Damascus. Sultan Atrash is himself personally supervising the action. The French launched a severe attack near Awan under the command of Nari Shalan who is a notorious traitor in Syria and in the pay of the French. In one village he descended together with others in an aeroplane and captured eighty innocent noncombatant villagers. In one place the French soldiers surrounded a house from which several guns were found; on this excuse all the women and children of the house were murdered.

EX-KING OF HEJAZ.

Ex-King of Hejaz Ali is going to Amman. It is understood that his mission is fraught with great possibilities especially when King Feisal has just returned from Amman. "Fatal-Arab" is informed that those Syrians who support the Druse movement and are now living in Amman and Transjordania are ordered by the British authorities to leave that country within twenty four hours. Orders to this effect are posted on the walls of the city. Those living in Azzak are also ordered to leave the place. These orders are being carried out promptly and now only the Syrian women and children remain in this part of the country.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Mysore Government has accepted Shimoga Town Council's recommendation for free grant of sites for the construction of a mosque for the benefit of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the locality on condition that there should be no burial inside the compound and that no objectio nshould be taken to the play of music in front of the mosque.

An Ankola correspondent wires that the Gokarn case is not committed to sessions still under trial.

Delhi Muslims assembled in the Jumma Masjid on Friday last, passed a resolution unanimously appreciating the action of the United Provinces Government in prosecuting Kalicharan Sharma and proscribing his book "Vichtrajivan".

On Friday night the Diwali festival was observed at Patiala with great eclat.

On the invitation of the East Indian Railway authorities, a number of residents of Allahabad including the Chief Justice, the Commissioner and the Bishop of Lucknow proceeded to Chooki to inspect the Indian Imperial Mail which passed through yesterday.—A. P.

During his short stay at Ahamedabad in connection with his election campaign Dr. Deshmukh, at the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi visited the Satyagraha Ashram, where he performed an operation on Miss Mirabai (Slade) with the help of Dr. H. M. Desai.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas has contributed Rs. 50,000 for building schools and Rs. 8,000 for opening circulating libraries in the Surat District.

The French Aviators Captain Rignot and Lt. Coste arrived at Delhi on the 5th instant after a non-stop flight from Calcutta of 9 hours. The journey was uneventful. They left for Karachi the next morning.

The Government of Baroda have sanctioned a donation of Rs. 4,000/ for the Servant of India Society Fire Relief Fund. Her Highness the Maharani of Gaekwar has also donated a sum of Rs. 1,000/- to the same fund.—A. P.

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"THE HINDU" ANNUAL, 1926.

As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are:—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain; Mr. Rene Guenon, Leon Bazalgetts, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe; Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

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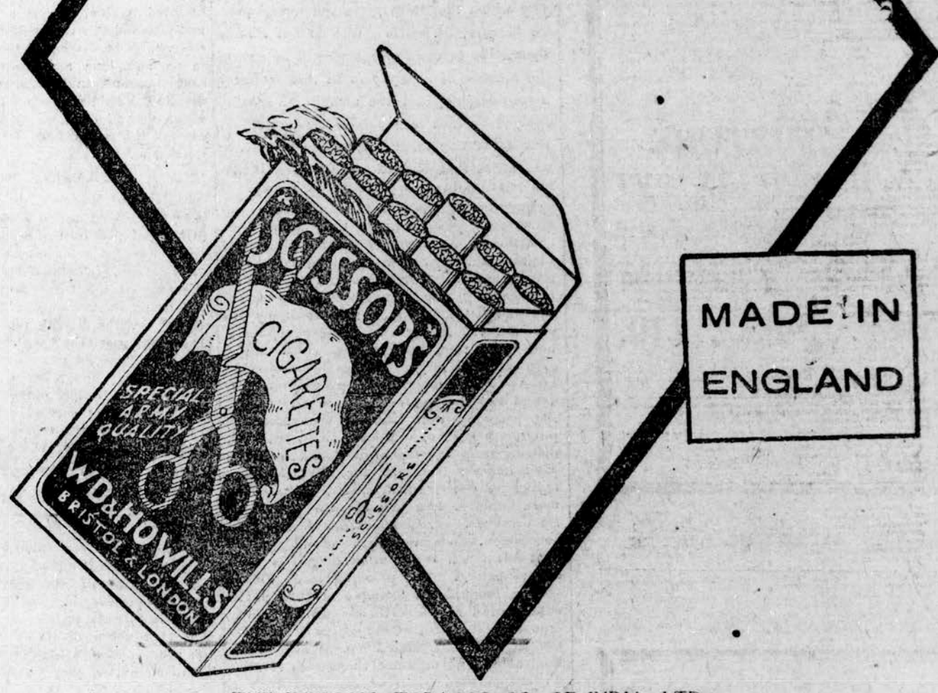

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